THE AMERICAS

# International Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper ** Paris, Monday, May 27, 1996 No. 35,221

# Genetic Tests Create Ethical Wilderness

## Marketing Is Raising Questions: How Much to Tell, and to Whom?

By Rick Weiss
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — New genetic tests are moving rapidly from research laboratories into doctors' offices, where they are being marketed as a way to predict the chances of getting diseases such as colon or breast cancer and Alzheimer's disease.

But instead of offering clear views of the future and strategies for altering it, genetic tests have raised the specters of DNA-based discrimination and loss of health insurance, and the prospect of people learning just enough to scare them but not enough to cure them.

Now, as companies begin to market their new tests, scientists, patients' groups, health insurers and legislators are rushing to stake out positions on what restrictions, if any, should be placed on the commercialization and use of genetic tests. The strained positions some are taking reveal the extent to which science today is intermingled with politics and business.

Congress, for example, is preparing legislation that would prohibit genetic discrimination against some people — but not against others. The Food and Drug Administration, on the defensive amid corporate claims of over-regulation, has declared it has the authority to regulate genetic tests but hastens to add that it has no plans to do so. And in perhaps the most unusual twist, many advocates of patients' rights who usually clamor for access to the latest cancer breakthroughs are asking that some genetic tests be kept from patients.

The National Breast Cancer Coalition, for example, a patients' rights group, opposes open marketing of a test for the so-called breast cancer gene, BRCA1. At the risk of sounding as paternalistic as the doctors, members said the test's generally ambiguous results may trigger unnecessary panic in many women while reassuring others who should remain vigilant.

Genetic tests differ from many medical tests because they often provide very vague answers, such as, "You have a gene that gives you a 70 percent chance of getting breast cancer in the next 20 years." That uncertainty can be all the more frustrating because in most cases there is nothing a person can do to prevent the predicted disease from occurring. People can reduce their risk of heart disease or cancer by changing habits such as overeating or smoking, but they are stuck with their genes. And with legal protections still not fully established, the information gleaned from genetic tests today is as easily used against people as for them.

The stakes are high on both sides.

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Richard Vogel/AP

*Daw Aung San Suu Kyi speaking during the National League for Democracy's conference Sunday in Rangoon.*

# Thousands Turn Out for Party's Rally In Rangoon

## *Police Don't Attempt To Block Movement; 258 Remain Detained*

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

RANGOON — A reinvigorated Burmese opposition movement vowed Sunday to increase the pace of its struggle for democracy as thousands turned out to support it on the first day of a party congress.

The ebullient leader of the National League for Democracy, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, told a cheering crowd of about 10,000 people outside her Rangoon home that the party would not bend to pressure from the military government but would push ahead toward its goal of democracy for Burma.

"We must have the courage to face the bully's challenge," she told a chanting crowd that lined both sides of University Avenue. "I am very pleased and satisfied to see the people have real courage."

The authorities made no move to interfere with the crowd. The only security forces visible were traffic police guiding vehicles away from the throng, which remained peaceful.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi spoke after the first day of a three-day party meeting that the ruling military-led State Law and Order Restoration Council tried to block by arresting most of the elected politicians planning to attend.

Instead of being cowed by 258 arrests, including 238 elected representatives of the National League for Democracy, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi announced at the opening ceremony that the meeting was only the first in a series of party gatherings to chart the course of their campaign.

Wearing a traditional sarong, her hair tied back in jasmine flowers, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi spoke to the congress from a bamboo-and-thatch pavilion built at her home especially for the event. Banners displayed the emblem of her party, a fighting peacock.

She said at a news conference later that the party hoped to hold a meeting of all the National League for Democracy members elected in the elections of May 27, 1990, once they were freed from detention.

Burma's ruling council says it has not arrested party activists but only detained them for questioning in order to avoid "anarchy".

Most Southeast Asian states have kept an official silence on Burma's crackdown in contrast to protests voiced by the United States, Britain, Australia and Japan.

The United States said Saturday that

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# However Russians Vote, They See Yeltsin Victory

By Lee Hockstader
*Washington Post Service*

MOSCOW — When one of Boris N. Yeltsin's closest aides suggested recently that the presidential elections in June should be postponed, there was an immediate outcry. Privately, the response was different. Almost everyone here assumes the Russian leader and his Kremlin entourage will do everything, and anything, to stay in power.

If current polls are accurate, Mr. Yeltsin could win the first round of the presidential elections next month fair and square.

But, in the event he doesn't, things could get complicated. Vote-rigging and ballot-stuffing, dirty tricks, a state of emergency, street violence, legal challenges in court and 11th-hour horse-trading — that is the stuff these days in Moscow of diplomatic messages and political speculation.

Rightly or wrongly, few diplomats and very few Russians can quite summon the image of Mr. Yeltsin's surrendering power, handing over the keys to his presidential office to his Communist enemies and fading away to a peaceful retirement — not if he has any wiggle room, at least.

"There will be no fair, free and democratic elections," Viktor Ilyukhin, head of the security committee in Parliament, has declared. "And Boris Yeltsin will be appointed for another term, although the winner will be the Communist candidate."

A Western diplomat said: "Elections are important but politics are still decisive here. If Yeltsin thought he was guaranteed the support of key elites, meaning the army, Interior Ministry police and security services, he wouldn't care what the results of the elections were."

The June 16 elections look like a historical landmark: the first time an elected Russian leader has submitted his political fate to the voters. Certainly, the glitzy trappings of a Western-style political campaign are all there — billboards and television advertisements, campaign brochures, opinion polls and mounting excitement as election day approaches.

But many in Moscow who have political savvy scoff at the idea of elections

**NEWS ANALYSIS**

in this country in the Western-style — cut-and-dried affairs that produce one happy winner, one graceful loser and then four years of serene government.

And no wonder. There is nothing in Russia's political culture or traditions that leads one easily to imagine a peaceful, voluntary transfer of power. In a thousand years of Russian history, power has changed hands through assassination, palace plot, natural death in office and mass uprising, but never by elections and never by compromise. No czar or Communist leader ever gave up power by his own choice — or at least without a very hard push.

Even Mikhail S. Gorbachev, so admired in the West for his pluralist instincts, quit the Kremlin at the end of 1991 only after his country had disappeared, his general staff had told him he had no choice and Mr. Yeltsin had moved into his office.

This year, too, there are plenty of signs the Russian political elite is not exactly sold on the idea of winner-take-all presidential elections — no matter who comes out on top. Lieutenant General Alexander Korzhakov, Mr.

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# *Daimler Paid Bonuses in a Bad Year*

By John Schmid
*International Herald Tribune*

FRANKFURT — Daimler-Benz AG awarded its top managers bonuses for 1995, breaking a tradition of linking the payments to the company's dividend, which was omitted last year for the first time since World War II, the conglomerate said Sunday.

Daimler lost 5.7 billion Deutsche marks ($3.7 billion) last year, although its former chairman had predicted in May it would have a profit of 1 billion DM.

The disclosure of the bonuses follows a stormy general meeting last week when Daimler's management faced an angry revival of year-old allegations of misleading shareholders over the record loss in 1995.

Under its year-old management team, who have become Germany's most vocal advocates of shareholder value, the motor-vehicle and aerospace company sets the annual dividend in direct proportion to operating results, and no longer on symbolic considerations such as expected future performance.

The one-time bonuses for the executive board were justified, company officials argue, because in typical years bonuses account for more than half of each board member's total compensation. Such bonuses, in turn, are customarily linked to the size of each year's dividend. Because Daimler opted to withhold a dividend, board members would have faced a 1995 pay cut of more than 50 percent, according to the Daimler spokesman, Eckhardt Zanger.

To offset such a jolting pay disparity, the supervisory board of Germany's largest company early this year ap-

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# Albanian Vote Cast Into Doubt as 5 Parties Pull Out

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

TIRANA, Albania — Albania's general elections were plunged into chaos on Sunday after five opposition parties withdrew while voting was still going on, accusing the governing party of intimidation.

The parties, including the Socialist Party of former Communists — the chief rival to the Democratic Party of President Sali Berisha — demanded that the elections be annulled and new ones held under "democratic conditions."

The move came as the ruling Democrats confidently predicted that they would sweep to victory in Albania's third elections since the fall in 1990 of a repressive Stalinist regime that made this Balkan state the poorest and most isolated in Europe.

In a statement, the Socialists and four other parties accused Mr. Berisha's government of creating "a climate of terror, psychological pressure and physical violence" before and on election day.

They said hundreds of Socialist Party members and supporters had been "mistreated, harassed, threatened and detained."

Two were wounded by gunfire Sunday in the southern town of Vlora, party officials said.

In other irregularities, they said opposition representatives were prevented from taking their seats on election monitoring panels. And ballot boxes were sealed with no opposition members present, a spokesman for the Socialists, Kastriot Islami, said.

"We will not recognize the results of this election even if the Socialist Party ends up winning," he said.

The parties urged international organizations and the Council of Europe to press the government to behave as a member of the organization is expected to behave. The council aims to defend democracy and human rights.

Some of the 400 international observers monitoring the vote said Sunday that they had reservations about how the elections were being conducted.

Earlier, the Democrats had brandished an exit poll crediting them with 59 percent of the vote, while the spokesman of the electoral commission, Genc Bektashi, forecast a 33 percent vote for

See ALBANIA, Page 10

# *Mail-Order Brides: Love's Labor Lost*

By Timothy Egan
*New York Times Service*

EVERETT, Washington — Thumbing through a catalogue called "Asian Encounters" a few years ago, Timothy C. Blackwell saw a photograph of a woman who seemed to offer everything he was looking for in a bride. A computer technician from Seattle, he was approaching middle age, but had trouble meeting women.

The woman, Susana Remerata, was attractive, young, educated and ready to leave her small town in the Philippines if the right man came along. A former beauty queen, she nurtured a big pan-Pacific dream about America.

The two were married three days after they met, following a correspondence. But the marriage lasted barely two weeks. It ended a year ago in a Seattle courthouse lobby where Mrs. Blackwell and two friends were shot to death at point-blank range by Mr. Blackwell at a divorce proceeding.

Today, Mr. Blackwell is on trial for his life. His case has focused national scrutiny on the growing practice of American men seeking foreign brides through computer and catalogue services.

A few years ago there were fewer than a dozen such services. Today, there are more than a hundred of them, operating on the Internet as well as through the mail.

Women stare out at strangers from mug shots in the catalogues, trying to distinguish themselves from the next person. Russian women make up the fastest-growing segment, say the operators, but Filipinos are the largest ethnic group. "Gorgeous Pacific Women!" and "Hot Romance!" are among lines used in advertisements.

While Mr. Blackwell, 48, has pleaded not guilty, his lawyers do not contest that Mr. Blackwell killed his wife and her two friends. They are fighting to have Mr. Blackwell's life spared, saying he snapped under the emotional load of a marriage whose reality never came close to expectations. Mr. Blackwell's trial, which enters its third week on Tuesday, was moved to a courthouse 30 miles north of Seattle to avoid the site of the slayings.

To some women's groups, the practice of peddling potential mates through the mail or computer is a form of slavery. Women are "bought," they argue, and then brought to the United States in a situation in which the law requires them to stay with their new husband for at least two years before they can gain citizenship. If they are beaten by their husbands they are reluctant to report it, the critics say, because that could lead to their deportation.

"The men who use this sort of service are usually losers," said June Myers, a board member of a Seattle organization, the Asian Pacific Islanders Women and Family Safety Center. "And for the

See BRIDES, Page 10

**Newsstand Prices**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Andorra | 10.00 FF | Lebanon | LL 3,000 |
| Antilles | 12.50 FF | Morocco | 14 Dh |
| Cameroon | 1 600 CFA | Qatar | 10.00 Riels |
| Egypt | £E 5 | Réunion | 12.50 FF |
| France | 10.00 FF | Saudi Arabia | 10.00 R. |
| Gabon | 1100 CFA | Senegal | 1.100 CFA |
| Greece | 350 Dr. | Spain | 225 PTAS |
| Italy | 2,800 Lire | Tunisia | 1.250 Din |
| Ivory Coast | 1.250 CFA | U.A.E. | 10.00 Dirh |
| Jordan | 1.250 JD | U.S. Mil. (Eur.) | $1.20 |

**AGENDA**



Yuael Hadari/The Associated Press

**ISRAELI DEBATE — Prime Minister Shimon Peres, right, and Benjamin Netanyahu, the Likud leader, after their broadcast debate Sunday. Page 10.**

## Bangui Rebels Agree to Deal

Rebellious soldiers in the Central African Republic agreed Sunday to move from the capital, Bangui, to a suburban barracks, and the president promised them an amnesty in twin breakthroughs toward ending the nine-day revolt.

The soldiers agreed to gather at the Kassai military barracks outside Bangui, but not to surrender their weapons, under what was called a "technical arrangement" reached in talks with a French military mediator. (Page 7)

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*Indian Government Faces Abyss*

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*Politics – and the World Bank*

*Narita Farmers Won't Budge* / **A Bumper Crop of Protests**

# *World's Second-Worst Airport Can't Fly Away From Troubles*

By Mary Jordan
*Washington Post Service*

NARITA, Japan — As Shoji Shimamura collects the freshly laid eggs of his 5,000 hens and uproots radishes from his leafy fields, two security guards in towers keep watch through binoculars. At night, the 24-hour guards on each side of his farm scan his vegetables and chicken coops with search lights.

"It's almost unbearable," Mr. Shimamura said with a sigh. He is one of seven farmers whose land lies smack in the middle of a partly constructed runway at Tokyo's international airport. "We are very angry."

So is the national government. For 30 years, the airport authority has tried to clear land around Narita airport for a second runway, and during those years more than 300 farmers have moved away, but the "Farming Seven" refuse. They stay defiantly in their homes and muddy fields as one of the world's busiest airports struggles along with a single runway. New York's John F. Kennedy International Airport, which handles a similar number of passengers, has four runways.

More than 24 million passengers squeeze through Narita each year, often enduring long delays and grinding inefficiencies that resulted this year in Narita's being named the world's second-worst airport. Only the airport in Athens is worse. "You're kidding? There really is a worse airport?" asked Kumiko Tanaka, as she schlepped her bags onto the $29 express train in Tokyo to begin the long journey to the airport, 40 miles (65 kilometers) to the east.

For millions of people living in Tokyo, the journey from home to takeoff takes four hours — and that is on a perfect day, traveling by express train. Getting there by $29 bus or $200 taxi can add another 30 minutes or several hours, depending on traffic. At the other end of the commute are airline terminals that can become so crowded that the Japanese press has described them as looking like evacuation zones.

Mr. Shimamura, asked if it was fair that millions of passengers using the world's sixth busiest international airport should suffer because of a stubborn few, answered: "That's a strong argument. But I reject it."

This unlikely standoff between Japanese farmers and the government directly affects the multibillion-dollar American airline business and all foreign air carriers, as well as the sanity of every passenger who flies into or out of Japan.

The government is hostage to Mr. Shimamura and the other farmers because the modern Japanese legal system gives property owners unusually strong rights against government land acquisition. Many say these laws were drafted in reaction to the state's dictatorial power before World War II.

In addition, the state has backed off the Narita case because it bungled badly years earlier when it failed to ask for local input before deciding to build the airport here. Six people died in fierce protests.

Some critics speculate that the Japanese government is secretly delighted at the farmers' refusal to move. For one thing, the standoff has halted expansion by foreign carriers, particularly the Americans. By stifling foreign competition, the airport has given domestic airlines more time to grow.

The chief airport spokesman, Sunao Sakashita, called such theories ridiculous and "simply impossible."

True or not, many passengers vent their own airport theories, because details of so much of what goes on in this country are left unspoken. Narita-bashing, a popular pastime at dinners and in offices, is also fed by the near total lack here of individual-rights movements, whether for consumers, women, students or any other group.

Earlier this month, when an eighth holdout farmer relented and sold his property — the first sign of a breakthrough in 11 years — the nation again focused on Narita, Japan's gateway to the world.

The farmer, Kakichi Ogawa, 72, in a dramatic announcement heralded by the prime minister, said that he was leaving the airport flight path because an appropriately high government official had finally apologized for trying to seize his land without a public hearing. "The state finally came to us, and said: 'We were wrong. We are sorry,'" Mr. Ogawa said. "It has been proved that our the farmers', democracy was right," Mr. Ogawa added, as he bowed out of the fight.

Mr. Shimamura, however, said the last seven farmers were not about to cave in.

And so, a few hundred yards across his vegetable fields, there are lines, sometimes hundreds of people long, in an airport where congestion is not limited to the runway. There are lines to pay the airport's $20 departure tax, the most expensive in the world. Then there are lines to turn over a tax coupon — proof of having paid the tax — to what appear to be the only four collection agents in the terminal. That backup blends into the throng of people waiting for immigration clearance.

"We wish they would invest in customs and immigration personnel, so people can enter and exit Japan in a convenient fashion," said James C. Brennan, United Airlines vice president for the region.

Narita also places tight — some say excessive — restrictions on the pace of landings and takeoffs. No more than 75 planes can land or take off in any three-hour period, compared with the 114 permitted at Hong Kong's international airport, for example, which also has one runway. And Narita is shut down completely between 11 P.M. and 6 A.M.

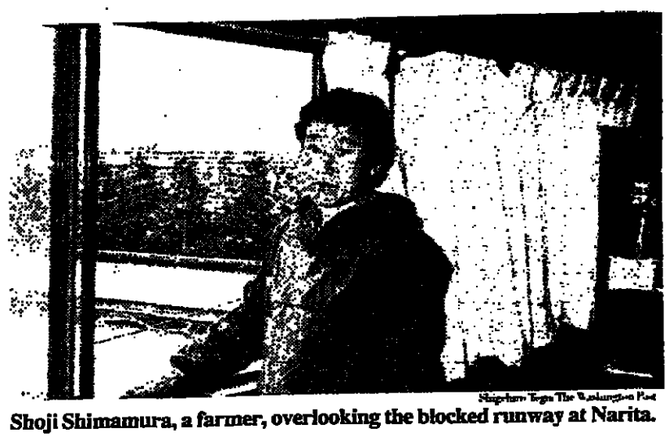
Narita, open since 1978, has never had a fatal accident, and officials say strict regulations are a sign of their safety concerns and consideration for their neighbors, who want as few thunderous jets as possible near their radish and green onion fields.

While passengers complain that there are not enough flights to Seoul or Hong Kong, and the airlines complain about the nearly $10,000 fee they must pay every time they land a jumbo jet, the farmers talk of history.

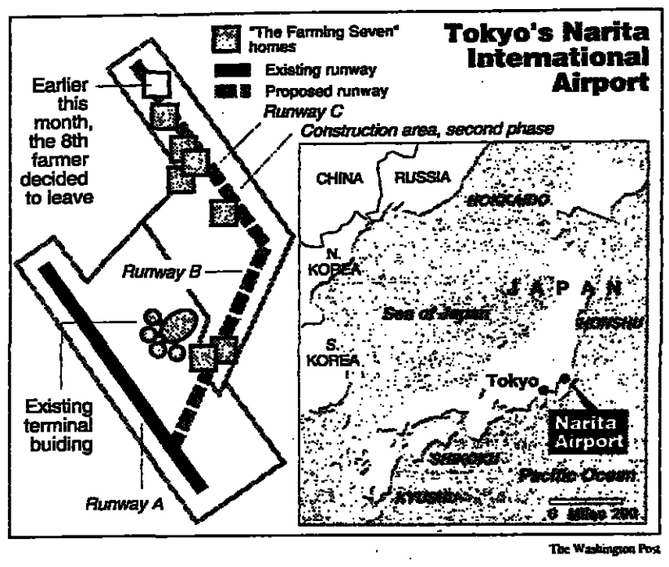
When the crusade against the government began, the Vietnam War was raging. The U.S. military was using Japanese airports to transport American troops to the battlefield, and anti-military protesters bolstered the farmers' anti-Narita crusade.

Atsuyuki Sassa, a former police commander involved in the anti-airport crusade, said he never thought it wise to build an airport in muddy fields so far from Tokyo. "If Japan had then the technology it has now for reclaiming land from the sea, it could have enlarged the existing, close-in, domestic airport, Haneda," he said.

**COMING UP**
*Hoping to make millions in the post-Cold War era, a cottage industry of consultants, businessmen and lobbyists are tapping into one of Washington's least-known pools of money, international development banks.*



Shigeharu Togo/The Washington Post
**Shoji Shimamura, a farmer, overlooking the blocked runway at Narita.**



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## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Hong Kong Airport Talks

ZHUHAI, China (AFP) — A decision on whether Hong Kong's controversial new airport should get a second runway is "expected very soon," the head of the Hong Kong Airport Authority said here Sunday.

Speaking after talks with the pro-China advisers holding a meeting on Hong Kong's post-1997 future, Wong Po-yan told reporters that the territory's authorities had "a very positive attitude" to the project.

The Chek Lap Kok airport is not scheduled to be finished until mid-1998, but there are already official predictions that its one runway will be saturated shortly after opening.

**The Italian firm Finmed has signed a joint** venture with the Cuban state tourism firm Cubanancan to build a health-tourism hotel on the island, Cuban media said on Saturday. *(Reuters)*

**Fears of an epidemic of meningitis on the** Spanish resort island of Majorca are unfounded, despite the deaths of two foreign children this week, a local health service director said on Saturday. "There is no epidemic," Doctor Gines Martínez Pina said. A British boy aged 13 died on Tuesday, and a German girl of 11 died on Wednesday, he said. *(Reuters)*

**Health Minister Chua Jui Meng said Sunday** *he was confident that Malaysia soon would be* declared cholera-free. There has been a sharp drop in the number of cases in the past few days, Mr. Chua told reporters in Sungei Petani, 300 kilometers (185 miles) northwest of Kuala Lumpur. At the height of Malaysia's outbreak of cholera earlier this month, about 100 new cases were being reported daily, but on Saturday there were only 19, he said. *(AP)*

**The retrospective of the French Post-Impres**sionist painter Paul Cézanne, which caused a sensation in Paris and London, opens Thursday at the Philadelphia Museum of Art in its only U.S. exhibition. In the exhibition are 112 paintings and 75 drawings and watercolors. *(Reuters)*

### This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

**MONDAY:** Andorra, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Britain, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Congo, Denmark, Estonia, France, Gabon, Germany, Gibraltar, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Ivory Coast, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, Norway, Puerto Rico, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, United States.

**TUESDAY:** Armenia, Azerbaijan, Ethiopia.

**THURSDAY:** Croatia.

**FRIDAY:** Singapore, Thailand.

**SATURDAY:** Azerbaijan, Brunei, Kenya, Mongolia, Sri Lanka.

*Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.*

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## WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.




**North America**
Heavy, gusty thunderstorms will occur in much of the central and southern Plains of the United States Tuesday. Rain will return to the Midwest, an area that does not need it. In contrast, the Southeast will be very warm and humid with only scattered thunderstorms.

**Europe**
France and southern England, including Paris and London, will be partly sunny, mild and dry through midweek. Berlin will be cool with showers Tuesday, then milder with some sunshine through Thursday. Madrid will be sunny and hot, but Athens will be windy and cool with thunderstorms.

**Asia**
Sunny, hot weather will continue across northeastern China Tuesday through Thursday; afternoon readings will be 30 to 35 degrees. Tokyo and much of Japan will be partly sunny with highs in the middle 20s, but it may shower in the south. Heavy rain is likely in southeastern China.

**Europe**

| | Today High C/F | Today Low C/F | Tomorrow High C/F | Tomorrow Low C/F |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Algarve | 28/79 | 17/62 pc | 27/80 | 18/64 pc |
| Amsterdam | 18/61 | 10/50 c | 17/62 | 12/53 pc |
| Ankara | 22/71 | 8/46 s | 27/80 | 12/53 sh |
| Athens | 28/82 | 19/66 pc | 29/84 | 19/66 pc |
| Barcelona | 25/77 | 18/64 pc | 26/79 | 18/64 pc |
| Belgrade | 28/82 | 17/62 pc | 30/86 | 17/62 pc |
| Berlin | 18/61 | 10/50 sh | 18/64 | 8/46 pc |
| Brussels | 18/64 | 9/48 c | 21/70 | 11/52 pc |
| Budapest | 19/66 | 11/52 pc | 22/71 | 12/53 pc |
| Copenhagen | 19/66 | 7/44 sh | 18/61 | 7/44 sh |
| Costa Del Sol | 26/79 | 19/66 pc | 27/80 | 20/68 pc |
| Dublin | 16/61 | 8/46 sh | 18/64 | 12/53 pc |
| Edinburgh | 13/55 | 8/46 sh | 14/57 | 10/50 pc |
| Florence | 28/82 | 17/62 pc | 29/84 | 17/62 pc |
| Frankfurt | 19/66 | 8/46 c | 22/71 | 7/44 pc |
| Geneva | 22/73 | 14/57 pc | 24/75 | 14/57 pc |
| Helsinki | 14/57 | 8/46 c | 14/57 | 6/43 sh |
| Istanbul | 25/77 | 15/59 pc | 26/79 | 16/61 pc |
| Las Palmas | 27/80 | 18/64 s | 27/80 | 20/68 s |
| Lisbon | 24/75 | 17/62 pc | 25/77 | 18/64 pc |
| London | 15/59 | 11/52 pc | 18/64 | 13/55 sh |
| Madrid | 28/84 | 16/61 pc | 30/86 | 17/62 pc |
| Milan | 27/80 | 17/62 pc | 28/82 | 17/62 t |
| Moscow | 19/66 | 11/52 pc | 24/75 | 14/57 pc |
| Munich | 23/73 | 12/53 pc | 29/73 | 10/50 pc |
| Nice | 24/75 | 17/62 pc | 25/77 | 17/62 pc |
| Oslo | 15/59 | 8/46 sh | 18/59 | 8/46 sh |
| Mallorca | 24/75 | 19/66 pc | 28/79 | 19/66 pc |
| Paris | 16/66 | 12/53 sh | 22/71 | 12/53 pc |
| Prague | 19/66 | 11/52 c | 22/71 | 7/44 pc |
| Reykjavik | 10/50 | 6/43 pc | 11/52 | 4/39 pc |
| Rome | 27/80 | 17/62 pc | 28/82 | 17/62 t |
| St. Petersburg | 17/62 | 9/48 c | 19/66 | 7/44 sh |
| Stockholm | 17/62 | 7/44 sh | 14/57 | 6/43 sh |
| Strasbourg | 24/75 | 13/55 c | 22/71 | 9/48 pc |
| Tallinn | 14/57 | 8/46 c | 14/57 | 6/43 sh |
| Venice | 28/79 | 18/64 pc | 27/80 | 18/64 t |
| Vienna | 24/75 | 14/57 pc | 24/75 | 12/53 t |
| Warsaw | 23/73 | 12/53 pc | 21/70 | 8/46 sh |
| Zurich | 24/75 | 14/57 pc | 25/77 | 12/53 pc |
| **Oceania** | | | | |
| Auckland | 14/57 | 8/48 sh | 18/64 | 3/48 pc |
| Sydney | 21/70 | 13/65 pc | 21/70 | 12/53 pc |

**Middle East**

| | Today High C/F | Today Low C/F | Tomorrow High C/F | Tomorrow Low C/F |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abu Dhabi | 38/37 | 27/80 s | 37/98 | 25/77 s |
| Beirut | 29/82 | 18/64 s | 28/82 | 19/66 s |
| Cairo | 34/93 | 17/62 s | 33/91 | 17/62 s |
| Damascus | 31/88 | 14/57 s | 32/89 | 16/61 s |
| Jerusalem | 27/80 | 16/61 s | 27/80 | 16/61 s |
| Luxor | 42/107 | 25/77 s | 44/111 | 21/70 s |
| Riyadh | 41/106 | 28/82 pc | 41/106 | 25/79 s |

**Africa**

| | Today High C/F | Today Low C/F | Tomorrow High C/F | Tomorrow Low C/F |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Algiers | 27/80 | 16/61 s | 28/79 | 18/64 s |
| Cape Town | 18/64 | 8/48 s | 18/64 | 11/52 pc |
| Casablanca | 27/80 | 18/64 pc | 27/80 | 18/64 s |
| Harare | 25/79 | 9/48 pc | 26/79 | 12/53 pc |
| Lagos | 31/88 | 25/77 pc | 31/88 | 26/79 c |
| Nairobi | 21/70 | 12/53 c | 21/70 | 13/55 c |
| Tunis | 29/79 | 14/57 s | 29/79 | 16/61 s |

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, l-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

**Asia**

| | Today High C/F | Today Low C/F | Tomorrow High C/F | Tomorrow Low C/F |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | 35/95 | 25/77 t | 34/93 | 24/75 pc |
| Beijing | 33/91 | 21/70 pc | 31/88 | 21/70 s |
| Hong Kong | 29/84 | 24/75 c | 28/82 | 24/75 pc |
| Manila | 31/88 | 25/77 c | 34/93 | 24/75 c |
| New Delhi | 42/107 | 29/82 s | 45/113 | 31/88 s |
| Seoul | 27/80 | 13/55 s | 26/79 | 12/53 s |
| Shanghai | 23/73 | 16/64 r | 22/71 | 18/64 sh |
| Singapore | 32/89 | 25/77 pc | 33/91 | 24/75 pc |
| Taipei | 28/82 | 21/70 pc | 28/82 | 22/71 r |
| Tokyo | 24/75 | 16/61 s | 24/75 | 14/57 s |

**Latin America**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buenos Aires | 19/66 | 10/50 pc | 20/68 | 12/53 pc |
| Caracas | 30/86 | 19/66 pc | 28/82 | 19/66 pc |
| Lima | 21/70 | 17/62 s | 21/70 | 17/62 pc |
| Mexico City | 27/80 | 13/55 pc | 27/80 | 13/55 pc |
| Rio de Janeiro | 24/75 | 19/66 c | 25/79 | 19/66 pc |
| Santiago | 16/61 | 4/39 pc | 18/64 | 7/44 pc |

**North America**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anchorage | 11/52 | 6/43 r | 14/57 | 3/37 pc |
| Atlanta | 31/88 | 19/66 pc | 29/82 | 19/66 pc |
| Boston | 19/66 | 11/52 pc | 18/64 | 8/48 pc |
| Chicago | 14/57 | 7/44 s | 17/62 | 9/48 sh |
| Denver | 18/64 | 8/46 sh | 21/70 | 7/44 pc |
| Detroit | 19/66 | 8/46 pc | 18/64 | 8/46 r |
| Honolulu | 27/80 | 23/73 c | 28/84 | 23/73 pc |
| Houston | 34/93 | 23/71 pc | 33/91 | 22/71 pc |
| Los Angeles | 23/71 | 14/57 pc | 24/75 | 16/61 pc |
| Miami | 31/88 | 23/71 s | 31/88 | 25/79 pc |
| Minneapolis | 17/62 | 8/46 sh | 18/64 | 9/48 r |
| Montreal | 13/55 | 11/52 s | 14/57 | 8/46 pc |
| Nassau | 30/86 | 24/75 pc | 31/88 | 23/73 pc |
| New York | 21/70 | 11/52 pc | 21/70 | 10/50 pc |
| Phoenix | 29/84 | 18/64 pc | 31/88 | 19/66 pc |
| San Fran. | 20/68 | 12/53 pc | 22/71 | 11/52 pc |
| Seattle | 21/70 | 10/50 pc | 19/66 | 10/50 pc |
| Toronto | 16/61 | 7/44 s | 16/61 | 4/39 sh |
| Vancouver | 17/62 | 8/46 pc | 18/64 | 8/46 pc |
| Washington | 21/70 | 12/53 pc | 19/66 | 11/52 sh |

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THE AMERICAS

# It Was 'Horrible,' Brother Says as the Unabomber Evidence Mounted

By David Johnston and Janny Scott
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Breaking his public silence, David Kaczynski has described in an interview how he reluctantly came to the "horrible" realization that his older brother, Theodore, could be the Unabomber. He recounted his anguished decision to turn in his brother to save lives and he pleaded that his brother, if convicted, be spared the death penalty.

In a six-hour interview, Mr. Kaczynski recalled how, at first, he resisted suggestions by his wife last summer that his brother might be the Unabomber.

When she prodded him to read the Unabomber's 35,000-word manifesto, he sat in shock before a computer screen in the library of the upstate New York college where his wife is a professor of philosophy.

Dismay turned to anger, he recalled, when he and his wife, Linda Patrik, realized they might have unwittingly helped finance two of the Unabomber's bomb attacks by agreeing to requests for money — $1,000 in 1994 and $2,000 in 1995 — each about two months before a bombing.

"It was really chilling," he said.

In the interview, accompanied by his lawyer, Anthony P. Bisceglie, Mr. Kaczynski would not say whether he believed his brother to be guilty. But he said that his belief that he acted properly in turning him in had been confirmed by events since February, when he provided the identity to the government with the help of Mr. Bisceglie, a corporate and trial lawyer in Washington, D.C. Even so, David Kaczynski said, he was speaking out now in the hope that a fuller understanding of his brother would "humanize" a figure who he said had been erroneously depicted in some accounts as an evil genius who had lashed out at the technological world.

And, he said, by agreeing to talk now, he might help save his brother's life later in a case in which the death penalty could be imposed.

"Clearly, part of my whole involvement in coming forward in this whole thing was a respect for life, that human life is really valuable, that certainly Ted did not in my mind have adequate justification," the brother said.

"If he did attack people and kill people, that was wrong," he said. "But by the same token, I feel it would be very wrong if he were killed in the name of some notion or principle of justice. I think it's important that people see him as a human being."

He added: "I think the interests of justice are best served in this case by the truth, and I think that truth from my point of view is that Ted has been a disturbed person for a long time and he's gotten more disturbed. It serves no one's interest to put him to death, and certainly, it would be an incredible anguish for our family if that were to happen."

So far, Theodore Kaczynski, a Harvard-trained mathematician who was arrested April 3, has not been charged with any Unabomber crimes. He is being held in a Montana jail on federal charges of possessing explosive components. But based on the trove of evidence discovered in his mountain cabin, law-enforcement officials said, federal prosecutors are preparing to charge him in the nearly 18-year-long series of mail bombings that killed 3 people and wounded 23.

In the interview, conducted last Tuesday in a 45th-floor hotel suite, Mr. Kaczynski said he had been closer than anyone to his brother until his brother angrily spurned him in 1989 for having decided to get married.

He said he had been influenced by his brother's uncompromising intellect, his love of wild places, his compassion for children, even what he described as startling moments of kindness.

David Kaczynski, a 46-year-old social worker from Schenectady, New York, who works in a shelter for runaways, sought to keep the interview focused on his brother. He declined to be photographed.

Thoughtfully, and at times emotionally he detailed the life history of his 54-year-old brother and cast new light on the suspect's personality, mental problems and troubled relationships, on the evolution of his ideas, and even on the sources of money that allowed him to travel around the country.

But Mr. Kaczynski said part of his brother's mind remained obscure even to him, partly because of his extremely private nature and the difference in their ages.

"He's quite a mystery to me," he said. "I work with people all the time. His dynamics I never followed."

He traced his own role in his brother's life — from an admiring kid brother to a vagabond companion in the wilderness, and, eventually, to a bewildered victim of his brother's inexplicable rages and rejection.

And finally, David Kaczynski, who said he had watched his brother grow increasingly unbalanced, struggled with a dilemma: whether to turn him in, knowing that doing so might put his brother's life in jeopardy, either at the hands of federal agents sent to capture him or through a trial and sentence of death.

He said he had paid little attention to the Unabomber case until last year and had not suspected that his brother might be the long-sought serial bomber until after The New York Times and The Washington Post jointly financed the publication of the bomber's manifesto in The Washington Post last September.

At first, he had ill-defined inklings: the places to which the Unabomber had been linked seemed vaguely familiar.

It was his wife, who had never met the brother, who was the first to mention the possibility, initially as a small joke between them.

"Hey, you've got this screwy brother," he recalled her once saying. "Maybe he's the guy." But the banter planted a kernel of suspicion in his mind.

Then, in the summer of 1995, on vacation in Paris, his wife heard about a rash of terrorist bombings in France and also read a surge of news accounts about the Unabomber.

The articles told of the mail bomb that killed Gilbert Murray, a forest industry executive, on April 24, 1995, in Sacramento, and letters sent by the Unabomber to The New York Times, the mailing of the manifesto, and the Unabomber's promise to cease the bombings if his manuscript was published.

Her questions grew more serious, and she told her husband of her suspicions when he joined her in France.

"She was actually taking it seriously by the time I got there," he recalled. "She said, 'I think we need to look into this.' I pretty much said, 'Yeah, if the opportunity arose.' I dismissed it."

But the thoughts refused to go away. "I didn't put it out of my mind," he went on, said. "It was kind of there."

The manifesto was published on Sept. 19, but David Kaczynski put off reading it.

One day in early October, the couple went to a library at Union College, in Schenectady, New York, where the wife teaches, to find a copy of the document.

The newspaper copy of the manifesto was missing, so a librarian helped them find an electronic copy on Internet. The computer version contained only the introductory section of the manuscript.

"But Linda, she was looking at my face when I was reading those six pages," David said. "My jaw dropped."

Could he remember those feelings?

"Chills, I think," he replied.

# Health Care Insurance Bill Hits New Snag In Congress

By Robert Pear
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — A proposal to help small businesses band together and buy health insurance for their employees at reduced rates, initially greeted with acclaim, is now drawing criticism from state officials and Democratic members of Congress who say it would undermine states' ability to protect consumers against insurance fraud.

The dispute is one of several stalling the legislation, the first major effort to expand coverage since the demise of President Bill Clinton's health plan in September 1994.

Another major disagreement involves medical savings accounts, which are favored by House Republicans but opposed by Mr. Clinton.

The bill, intended to make health insurance more readily available to millions of Americans, was approved by the House in March, and the Senate passed a different version on April 23. But neither house has appointed conferees to reconcile the differences.

Lawmakers held informal discussions last week, but no big decisions were made. Supporters say they fear that negotiations may lose momentum after Bob Dole resigns from the Senate to devote more time to his presidential campaign. He has said he will step down by June 11.

The bill is best known by the names of its Senate sponsors, Nancy Landon Kassebaum, Republican of Kansas, and Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts.

Among those who support the insurance-pool proposal in the House version of the bill are the National Federation of Independent Business, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

They say the new purchasing groups would give small businesses the same advantages that large corporations have when buying health care. Those advantages include freedom from state insurance regulation.

Mark W. Isakowitz, a lobbyist at the National Federation of Independent Business, said the new purchasing groups were his top priority in the insurance legislation.

Mr. Isakowitz said the federation would like an opportunity to sponsor a health insurance purchasing pool for its 600,000 members, "without having to check in with 50 separate state insurance commissioners."

But state officials said that members of the new pools would have only an illusory promise of insurance.

The bill would prevent states from enforcing consumer protections or regulating the new entities to guarantee their ability to pay claims, the officials said.

The insurance commissioner of Wisconsin, Josephine W. Musser, said the House bill would "undercut state authority, harm consumers and allow scam operators to do business in a nether world of loose federal standards."

Moreover, state officials and insurers said, the new purchasing groups would disrupt the regular insurance market, siphoning off millions of healthy workers whose premiums could otherwise subsidize care for sick people with high medical costs.

As a result, the officials and insurers said, premiums would increase for families and businesses outside the new insurance pools.

In 1993, as part of his ambitious plan to guarantee coverage for all Americans, Mr. Clinton wanted to establish health insurance purchasing groups in every state. Congress rejected that, in part because it would have forced most employers and employees to participate.

Under the measures approved by the House and the Senate this year, participation in the insurance pools would be voluntary.

Asked whether the insurance bill would become law this year, a Republican involved in the negotiations on Capitol Hill said, "That's totally unknown at this point."



Doug Mills/The Associated Press

**Bob Dole chatting with the Reverend Jesse Jackson at halftime of an NBA playoff game between the Chicago Bulls and the Orlando Magic.**

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Republicans Ready A 'National Message'

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's White House and campaign team have been drawing favorable reviews for their rapid response operation and penchant for picking off issues before Senator Bob Dole even gets his TelePrompTer warmed up. Vice President Al Gore calls it "prebuttal."

But there are now signs that the Republicans, once considered the wizards of modern campaign practices, have begun to shrug off their sluggishness. One Republican official said the party was preparing to combat Mr. Clinton with "a national message strategy that is echoed from the top of the ticket to the bottom of the ticket and across all the states."

"Politics," the Republican National Committee chairman, Haley Barbour, said, "is a team sport."

He added: "Since we have had a nominee, we have tried to work together and coordinate. The first few weeks we were trying to reorganize and the party was ramping up to do its job. In recent weeks, there is more focus on issues and message."

Privately, Republicans say they believe they are still weeks behind where they had hoped to be in combating the White House — a result, they say, of glitches at the national committee and in the House in shifting from a year in which House Republicans dominated the agenda to an election footing that puts Mr. Dole at the center of the wheel.

One Republican strategist described the party's situation versus the White House this way: "They're in a highly sophisticated campaign mode. We have to get some of the fundamental pieces down for the general election. We're not as quick as they are, and sometimes not as creative. But it's coming. Each week for us gets better. There's more confidence that we're going to get there quicker than we thought. *(WP)*

### Ferment in Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS — A former U.S. senator, Rudy Boschwitz, is so put off by his conservative opponents within Minnesota's Republican Party that he says he will keep fighting to recapture his old seat even if he does not win the party's endorsement.

"Most of the party leaders were for Phil Gramm," said Mr. Boschwitz, who has long been close to Senator Bob Dole. "When Phil dropped out so early, the vast majority went with Pat Buchanan. That's a little hard to bear. He makes my antenna quiver."

But Bert McKasy, who is running to the right of Mr. Boschwitz and is the favorite to win the endorsement, defends Mr. Buchanan and says he should have a prominent role at the Republican National Convention.

The struggle between Mr. Boschwitz, who served two terms before being defeated by Paul Wellstone, a Democrat, in 1990, and Mr. McKasy, a former state commerce commissioner, is far more serious than a typical intramural primary competition. It has torn apart an already fractured Republican Party in a state where only moderate-to-liberal Republicans have traditionally been elected. *(NYT)*

### 2d Child for Clintons?

WASHINGTON — Hillary Rodham Clinton says she and the president want a second child and will talk seriously about adopting once the election is over, she said in an interview.

"I must say we're hoping that we have another child," she said in an interview in the June 3 issue of Time magazine, due out Monday.

Mrs. Clinton, who has said she had trouble becoming pregnant with their daughter, Chelsea, now 16, laughed when asked if she really wanted to deliver a second child.

"I have to tell you I would be surprised but not disappointed," said Mrs. Clinton, who is 48. "But I think it would be terrific." *(Reuters)*

### Quote/Unquote

President Clinton, devoting his weekly radio address to honoring members of the U.S. armed forces before Memorial Day on Monday: "Today the men and women of America's armed forces are the best trained, best equipped, best prepared in the world, and I am determined to keep them that way. This is the surest guarantee of our security and our freedom." *(AP)*

# Alexander Langsdorf Dies, Atomic Bomb Physicist

*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Dr. Alexander Langsdorf Jr., a physicist who worked to develop the atomic bomb, then pleaded with his government not to use it, died Friday at Elmhurst Memorial Hospital near Chicago of complications after hip surgery. He was 83.

Dr. Langsdorf's contribution to the Manhattan Project was a speck of plutonium, some of the first usable samples of the radioactive element, produced from a cyclotron, an atomic-particle splitter, which he and another scientist had built at Washington University in St. Louis for medical research just before World War II.

The speck was used in tests in Los Alamos, New Mexico, before the first atomic bomb was exploded in the desert on July 16, 1945.

Dr. Langsdorf's wife of 54 years, Martyl, recalled on Friday how her husband had expressed anguish as President Harry S. Truman and his advisers deliberated whether to use the atomic bomb to end the war. He felt so strongly that he became one of 70 scientists to petition Mr. Truman not to use the bomb.

Dr. Langsdorf was one of the designers of the first two nuclear reactors that followed the first sustained nuclear chain reaction at the University of Chicago in 1942, his colleagues at the university's Argonne National Laboratory said.

### Joseph Mitchell, 87, Writer Of Nonfiction for New Yorker

NEW YORK (NYT) — Joseph Mitchell, 87, whose stories about ordinary people created extraordinary journalism in the pages of The New Yorker, died of cancer Friday at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center.

His nonfiction had grace and was rich with the sort of people a reader could find in Joyce or Gogol, two of the writers he admired.

Mr. Mitchell arrived in 1938 when the magazine's editor, Harold Ross, was giving its top nonfiction writers, among them St. Clair McKelway, A. J. Liebling and Philip Hamburger, more space and time than was available to reporters of the day. In stories, "Profiles" and "Reporter at Large" articles, Mr. Mitchell helped to pioneer a special kind of reportage, setting standards to which later generations of reporters would aspire.

If his name is not as widely known as it might have been, that is mostly because for the last three decades of his life he would show up at his tiny office at The New Yorker every day and assure his colleagues that he was working on something, but that it was not quite ready. He emerged from his obscurity in 1992 when the body of his work was reissued by Pantheon Books in a volume called "Up in the Old Hotel." The book was a critical and commercial success.

Before joining The New Yorker, Mr. Mitchell wrote for the New York Herald Tribune, the Morning World and the World-Telegram.

**Renzo De Felice**, 67, a renowned scholar and historian of Italy's Fascist period, died Saturday. Mr. De Felice, who taught history at the University of Rome, wrote more than a dozen books on Fascism and Benito Mussolini. His other books explored the political and economic history of Italy.

**Jay Allen**, 79, a book publicist who enhanced the careers of such writers as Jacqueline Susann, Gore Vidal and Joseph Wambaugh, died Wednesday in Los Angeles of heart failure.

**Kronid Lyubarsky**, 61, a former Soviet dissident, human rights activist and journalist, drowned Thursday while on vacation in Bali. An astronomer and a deputy chief editor at the Novoye Vremya magazine, Mr. Lyubarsky first was arrested in 1972 for distributing human-rights literature and sentenced to five years in prison camps. After his release, Mr. Lyubarsky worked for Radio Liberty in Munich, and was one of the first dissidents to return to Russia after the 1991 Soviet breakup.

**Jack McCarthy**, 81, famous as "Captain Jack," the host of a television children's show, and for his 41 years of broadcasting the St. Patrick's Day Parade live, died of cancer Friday in New York.

**Bettina Bancroft**, 55, a former director of Dow Jones & Co., died of cancer Tuesday at her Los Angeles home. She was a great-granddaughter of Clarence W. Barron, who bought Dow Jones in 1902 from one of the founders, Charles H. Dow.

# Ex-Strongman Vows To Contest Defeat In Suriname Election

*Reuters*

PARAMARIBO, Suriname — A former military strongman, Desi Bouterse, has demanded that Suriname's general election be declared invalid after near final results saw him lose to the incumbent president, Ronald Venetiaan.

"Although the government promised free, honest and secret elections, none of that actually happened," Mr. Bouterse, who ruled this former Dutch colony of 400,000 for seven years in the 1980s, said of Thursday's election.

Despite making its strongest showing in three attempts at the polls, Mr. Bouterse's National Democratic Party failed to beat the ruling New Front coalition.

Election officials said the New Front would take at least 22 of the 51 National Assembly seats and the Bouterse party at least 11.

"I don't understand how the NDP could lose the election, because we had everything under control from the start," he said. "It is unthinkable that we lost," a dejected Mr. Bouterse told reporters.

Late on Friday his party sent a letter to the Independent Electoral Office demanding an investigation into alleged fraud. Party officials said they planned to organize a protest march in Paramaribo in the next few days.

# AMERICAN TOPICS

### The Latest in a Long Line Of Presidential Golfers

Compared with some other presidential golfers, Bill Clinton is only so-so. But what he lacks in skill he makes up in zest.

Dwight D. Eisenhower was a golf zealot, and so was John F. Kennedy. Kennedy, a natural athlete with a graceful, rhythmic swing, was the best presidential golfer, according to a new book, "Presidential Lies: The Illustrated History of White House Golf." The authors are Shepherd Campbell, former editor of Tennis magazine, and Peter Landau, historian of St. Andrews Golf Club in Hastings-on-Hudson, New York.

But while the Democrats were roasting Mr. Eisenhower for spending too much time on the links, Mr. Kennedy kept his passion a secret.

Richard M. Nixon got good at golf through sheer determination.

Woodrow Wilson golfed six times a week if he could find the time.

But Mr. Clinton takes the prize for open displays of golf gusto, the authors say. He chomps an unlighted cigar, offers to get soft drinks for his companions, is generous in awarding himself and others free shots, dresses outrageously and can easily spend five or six hours on the course.

The authors say Mr. Clinton's "passable" game would put him in the middle of the 13 golfing presidents — better than the first to play, William Howard Taft, but not quite as good as Mr. Nixon became.

But when the president does connect solidly on a drive, "he can airmail the ball."

### Phi Beta Kappa Key Loses Some Glitter on Campus

Phi Beta Kappa is both the oldest and the most exclusive college honor society in the United States. Just over 1 percent of seniors are elected each year. Yet, today, growing numbers of seniors are turning down invitations to join — as many as 60 percent on some campuses.

Phi Beta Kappa ascribes this to the growing number of other honor societies in nearly every academic discipline and to undergraduate unfamiliarity with the lifetime distinction that "Phi Bete" membership can confer.

"There are so many different societies out there now, and they all cost money," said Karen L. Heley, a University of Connecticut senior who turned down Phi Beta Kappa after joining three other societies at initiation fees ranging from $30 to $50. "So it's a matter of who gets to you first."

Phi Beta Kappa was founded at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1776. The Greek initials stand for "Philosophia Biou Kybernetes": "Love of wisdom [is] the guide of life."

### About People

Organs can be transplanted between identical twins without fear of rejection, which is why **Edith Helms** of Chandler, Oklahoma, did not die 40 years ago of kidney disease. Instead, she went to Boston with her twin sister, Wanda Foster, and became the first woman, and the third person, to receive a successful kidney transplant, on May 24, 1956. At 61, she is now the world's longest-living recipient of a donor kidney.

### Short Takes

**Last year, for the first time, Americans bought more gas and electric grills** (5.8 million) than charcoal grills (5.3 million), according to the Barbecue Industry Association. It says surveys show the overwhelming reason was convenience. No waiting around for embers to glow — and no cleaning up the cold ashes afterward.

*International Herald Tribune*

# Away From Politics

• **Astronauts aboard the space shuttle Endeavour** tested a troublesome tracking device they have been using to try to measure the stability of a small, lopsided satellite. The crew and Mission Control were trying to determine why the measurement system, designed to gauge the satellite's wobble by bouncing laser beams off of it, repeatedly gave false readings during a 6½-hour rendezvous. *(AP)*

• **A forest fire that burned 10,000 acres** is out a week after it started. Forest Service officials said in Buffalo Creek, Colorado. *(AP)*

• **A 13-year-old Detroit girl** pleaded guilty to mailing threatening letters to President Bill Clinton, his family and other officials, while a second girl denied taking part and demanded a trial. A judge ordered a psychological examination. *(AP)*

• **Local governments cannot be held liable** for skateboarders who injure themselves by soaring over highway overpasses and bridges, roofs and railings, under a California bill. *(AP)*

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Herald Tribune

## ASIA/PACIFIC

# Fate of Four Kashmir Hostages Is Lost in the Himalayan Mists

By John F. Burns
*New York Times Service*

KOKARNAG, Kashmir — Thick, swirling mists envelop the forbidding vastness of the Himalayas above this trekking village where an American, two Britons and a German have disappeared after being seized last July as hostages in Kashmir's guerrilla war.

Unlike the Western hostages in Lebanon, whose fate commanded public attention in the 1980s, the four men have never been household names.

But the search for the four — Donald Hutchings, 43, a psychologist from Spokane, Washington; Keith Mangan, 34, of London, and Paul Wells, 24, of Middlesborough, England, and Dirk Hasert, 27, from Erfurt, Germany — has become one of the costliest and most mystifying in the annals of political kidnapping.

Diplomatic appeals, especially to Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and other Muslim countries backing Muslim insurgents in Kashmir, have been coupled with secret operations by the U.S. Army's Delta Force, by Britain's Special Air Squadron and by GS-9, Germany's counterterrorism force, together with tens of thousands of Indian troops.

So far none of these efforts have come close to ending the drama.

Nobody can even be sure whether the kidnappers, who call themselves Al Faran, are real insurgents or, as many better known Kashmiri guerrillas assert, are Indian-backed renegades trying to discredit the entire movement.

"There are many bizarre things about this entire business," a senior diplomat said.

But the diplomat added that India, while gaining politically from the bruising that the hostage-taking had given to the image of Pakistan and to the insurgents, had nonetheless dealt honestly in attempts to free the men. Still, he added, "there are cross-currents here that have troubled us deeply."

For the moment about the only thing anybody can be sure of is that the kidnappers have to be taken in deadly earnest. Because earlier kidnappings here had ended peacefully, usually with trades of hostages for imprisoned insurgent leaders, the seizure first looked as though it might end with a quick release. But a month after the kidnappings, when the Indian government had rejected any deal on the kidnappers' demand for the release of 21 jailed militants, the gang responded brutally.

On Aug. 13 a fifth hostage, Hans-Christian Ostro, a 27-year-old Norwegian who had come to India to study dance, was found lying dead on a village pathway in the Pahalgam district, close to the site of the kidnappings, his severed head balanced between his thighs.

Since then nobody has argued with Mr. Hutchings's gloomy estimate in a radio conversation with his wife. Mr. Hutchings said: "Jane, I want you to know I am O.K. But I do not know whether I will die today or tomorrow. I appeal to the American and Indian governments for help." A week ago, six months after a Nov. 26 radio contact between the kidnappers and Indian intermediaries that was the last direct link, hopes for the kidnapped men plunged.

In the presence of U.S. and British anti-terrorism experts, a captured Muslim insurgent, Masood Naseer, who claimed to have been involved in the kidnappings, told interrogators the hostages had been killed and buried in the mountains near here in December.

At Kokernag, in a thickly forested valley 50 miles southeast of Srinagar, the summer capital of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, the report of the killings set Indian paramilitary forces on the grim task of digging in the forest outside Magam, a nearby village.

Masood Naseer, the captured insurgent, said he had given orders for the hostages to be killed and buried near Magam after hearing that other members of the gang were in danger of being trapped by Indian troops.

But a senior Indian intelligence officer told reporters in Srinagar that Mr. Naseer's account of the execution was "less credible" than claims by goat-herding nomads in the mountains above Kokernag.

The nomads told the reporters in Kokernag that they had seen the hostages in the mountains about 20 miles northeast of the village as recently as two weeks ago, and that the four men appeared to be well.

According to the senior intelligence official in Srinagar, a Dec. 4 shoot-out was the closest searchers have come to the hostages.

Since then, he said, messages sent through the nomads had dropped the kidnappers' demand for the release of jailed insurgents and had focused instead on guarantees of safe passage back to Pakistan in return for the hostages' freedom.

# Indian Government Peers Into Abyss

By John F. Burns
*New York Times Service*

NEW DELHI — India's new Hindu nationalist government appears headed for defeat in Parliament this week despite dropping parts of its election manifesto that have alienated Muslims and others who regard the nationalists as a threat to the country's secular political traditions.

Barring any last-minute changes of mind among opposition parties, the government of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee seems likely to become the shortest-lived in India's history. If the government is defeated as expected in a parliamentary confidence vote that could come as early as Tuesday, it will have been in office less than two weeks.

Early defeat for Mr. Vajpayee seemed inevitable when he formed a government on the basis of an alliance of Hindu nationalist parties that control barely one-third of the seats in the Parliament that was elected early this month. A group of 14 other parties that control almost two-thirds of the seats, including the defeated Congress Party, have said they will oust the new government at the first opportunity.

Standing ready to succeed the nationalists is a loose and potentially fractious alliance of parties known as the United Front. But the front has yet to agree on a common political program and will rely for a majority in Parliament on the Congress Party, which has hinted that it may set stiff conditions for backing the new government. Among its demands could be a guarantee that there will be no move to prosecute the former prime minister, P. V. Narasimha Rao, in a corruption scandal that continues to shake the foundations of Indian politics.

Many Indians expect another general election within 18 months, and possibly less. But there are few who believe that it would produce a result much different from this fragmented outcome.

Rather, the common view among political commentators here is that the country is heading for a lengthy period of weak coalition governments that will reflect India's underlying divisions of caste, region and language.

Not all Indians see that as a bad thing. Many people say that the "umbrella politics" of the Congress Party, which ruled here for 44 of the more than 48 years since independence, stifled the voices of the tens of millions of Indians living in poverty and lower-caste deprivation. Their lot, the critics say, was barely alleviated under a succession of Congress governments run, like Mr. Rao's, by upper-caste Brahmins.



Officials in Seoul displaying what they called the "antiquated" equipment of the North Korean pilot-defector.

# The Tale of Korean Defector's Gear

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

SEOUL — South Korea started overhauling its air-raid warning system over the weekend after a defector in a MiG-19 jet fighter swept into the country without setting off sirens in the capital.

In addition to provoking a review of defense procedures, the defector has dropped an intelligence bonanza into the hands of the authorities that included his socks.

The pilot, Captain Lee Chul So, had used pieces of white cotton cloth to keep his feet warm instead of socks, military officials here said when his personal items were displayed Saturday.

"Fighter pilots are one of the most privileged groups in the North," an official was quoted as saying. "The fact that they are not issued socks illustrates the severity of the North's economic situation." Captain Lee's belongings included pigskin boots, a Soviet-made helmet and other "antiquated" equipment. He wore a track suit under his uniform as underwear to keep warm in his MiG-19, which was built in the 1950s and had no heater.

"It is impossible to compare the items with those issued to our pilots because they are so poorly made," the official said. "From them, we can infer that the North's economy is on its last legs."

The overhaul in the air defense system, endorsed at a weekend cabinet meeting, followed the arrest of four operators at the capital's alert control center on charges of negligence.

The failure of the warning system Thursday left the city's 11 million residents, only 58 kilometers (36 miles) from the tense border, unalerted.

The failure has touched off a security alarm here, prompting government officials to introduce advanced equipment and a new software program for the nation's automatic alert system.

"The air-raid warning system needs to be overhauled in order to prevent the recurrence of the failure," Kim Ui Jae, deputy mayor of Seoul, was quoted as saying.

Prosecutors have found that Seoul's computerized alert system was disconnected because of frequent breakdowns and improper maintenance.

The defection of Captain Lee, 30, coincided with a sea incursion by North Korean patrol boats, which led to a tense standoff with South Korean Navy vessels.

Captain Lee reportedly spoke of political instability in Pyongyang, caused by serious food shortages, saying the North Korean military had tightened vigilance in border areas to stop defections. He was the first North Korean pilot to defect in 13 years.

More than 100 North Koreans have defected in the last two years, complaining of severe food shortages and other hardships.

Meanwhile, the search for a settlement on the peninsula continues. A U.S. congressman, Representative William B. Richardson, Democrat of New Mexico, arrived in Pyongyang on Sunday on a mission to persuade North Korea to accept proposed four-nation peace talks. Mr. Richardson was accompanied by State and Defense Department officials.

The trip takes place as the United States and South Korea await an official reply from Pyongyang on the talks proposal, which is aimed at securing a peace agreement to replace the truce accord that ended the 1950-53 Korean War. *(AFP, AP, Reuters)*

# Gun Reform Blamed For Australian Defeat

*Agence France-Presse*

SYDNEY — Australia's crackdown on gun laws after the massacre in Tasmania of 35 people was thought responsible for a stunning swing to the Labor Party in weekend by-elections 12 weeks after Labor was routed in the March poll.

The National Party, junior partner in a conservative coalition with Prime Minister John Howard's Liberal Party, lost one New South Wales state parliamentary seat and could lose a second after a 14-percent swing against it.

The victory in one seat will increase Labor's majority from one to three in New South Wales, the only Parliament in which it still holds power after it was defeated in Queensland and Canberra this year.

Although Australian electors tend to draw a distinction between federal and state politics, one federal Labor member, the shadow foreign minister, Laurie Brereton, said Sunday that the federal party could take comfort from the weekend results.

"I think these results are going to be psychologically very important," he added.

The results follow signs that an extended honeymoon for Mr. Howard is ending amid rising concern about public service cuts that have seen more than 6,000 jobs lost so far and threats of more cuts, particularly to university funding.

Although Mr. Howard had overwhelming public support for his stand on gun laws after 35 people died at Port Arthur, gun enthusiasts are continuing a bitter campaign against his crackdown while others saw his legislation as too soft.

Laws being framed, with Labor support, in federal, state and territory Parliaments will outlaw semiautomatic weapons and make it much more difficult to own a gun in Australia.

The National Party's New South Wales leader, Ian Armstrong, blamed the reforms for the results in the seats of Clarence, which Labor won, and Orange, which is still undecided.

"We believe that the issue of guns probably worked against us in the case of Orange, in that many women there thought we had gone too far on the side of farming interests and the sporting shooters, whereas the reverse was the case in Clarence," Mr. Armstrong said.

The rural-based National Party, which has a large membership of farmers and shooters, has suffered the strongest backlash. The party leader, Tim Fischer, who is also deputy prime minister, urged Australians on Saturday to put aside the intense emotion surrounding the issue, saying responsible shooters would still be able to keep most of their guns.

The Sporting Shooters Association's executive officer, Roy Smith, said both Mr. Fischer and Mr. Armstrong could now regard their leadership as "extremely tenuous."

## BRIEFLY ASIA

### China Eyes Export-Control Law

BEIJING — Under fire for allegedly selling nuclear technology to Pakistan, China is considering a law to control exports of sensitive technology, an official report said Sunday.

Liu Hu, director of the Science and Technology Department at the Chinese Trade Ministry, said such a law should help establish uniform and open export controls, the newspaper China Daily reported.

"The Chinese government always advocates banning and destroying weapons of mass destruction," Mr. Liu was quoted as saying. "We are for taking necessary steps, including international supervision of sensitive products and technology, to prevent proliferation of such weapons."

He added, however, that China did not believe such rules should be used to hurt the development of civilian industries in developing countries. *(AP)*

### Hanoi Cheers a Nomination

HANOI — The government has welcomed the nomination of a Vietnam War veteran as the first U.S. ambassador to Vietnam.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said Saturday that the move was "an active step contributing toward the further development of relations between the two countries."

The nomination of Douglas Peterson, a Democratic congressman from Florida and a former fighter pilot who spent six and a half years as a prisoner of war in Vietnam, was announced by the White House on Friday.

The White House said the ambassador's first priority — if he is confirmed by the Senate — would be the "fullest possible accounting" of U.S. servicemen still listed as missing in the Vietnam War. *(Reuters)*

### Opposition Protests in Seoul

SEOUL — Some 40,000 supporters of two main opposition parties rallied Sunday to condemn the governing party, accusing it of intimidating independent legislators to join its forces.

The opposition contends that the New Korea Party has been pursuing the lawmakers to fill its ranks and gain a majority in Parliament. New Korea, the party of President Kim Young Sam, won 139 seats in the April 11 legislative elections, leaving it 11 seats short of a majority.

The opposition says the government party has used tax inquiries and other intimidation tactics to recruit the 11 new members. The ruling party says the newcomers joined on their own. *(AP)*

### A Fatal Bombing in Pakistan

LAHORE, Pakistan — A bomb exploded Sunday in a post office near the Lahore airport, killing one person and critically wounding two others, officials said.

The explosion was the fourth in Punjab province in a month. More than 60 people have died since mid-April in three bomb blasts, two of them on passenger buses. *(AFP)*

### VOICES From Asia

**S. Jaipal Reddy**, spokesman for the United Front alliance, a loose coalition of leftists and centrists that hopes to replace India's minority Hindu nationalist government if it loses a confidence vote this week: "We are fully confident about achieving our two principal objectives, and we are going to have an agreed program in one week's time." *(Reuters)*

**Tokushin Yamauchi**, mayor of Yomitan, Okinawa, on opposition to U.S. bases: "People in Yomitan are normally very patient, but if the Japanese and American governments insist on putting a new military facility here, we'll have to rise up in rebellion." *(NYT)*

## CROSSWORD

**ACROSS**

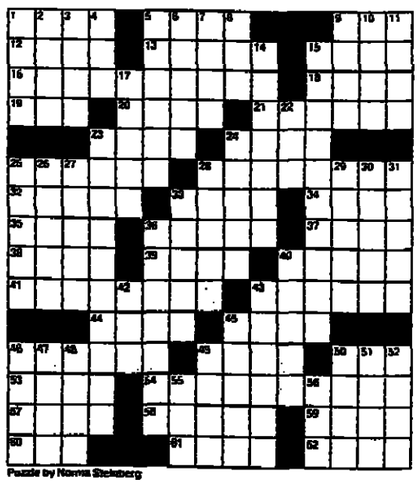
1 Event for Cinderella
5 Father
9 Father
12 Jai — —
13 Washington's successor
15 Composer Bartok
16 Second man to set foot on the moon
18 Soothsayer's aid
19 With 60-Across, author of "The Joy Luck Club"
20 Whitish
21 Beethoven's Third
23 Marathon
24 Consider
25 Covet
28 Ad for the lovelorn
32 "— — think so!"
33 Currency in Capri
34 Kind of model
35 Chinese dynasty
36 Belief
37 Quick lunch
38 And others: Abbr
39 Ruin's partner
40 Pondered
41 Like a nag
43 Also-rans
44 Eyebrow position
45 Maritime stop
46 Color à la the Grateful Dead
48 Filmdom's Vittorio De —
50 Ebenezer's exclamation
53 Not busy
54 TV, movies, comics, etc
57 Shakespearean king
58 Fires
59 Parched
60 See 19-Across
61 Observe Yom Kippur, in a way
62 Like Superman's vision

**DOWN**

1 Alt — of children's fiction
2 Reuniongoer, for short
3 Slothful
4 Actress Taylor
5 Regal home
6 Confuse
7 Shave
8 "— — my brother's keeper?"
9 Moore of "Ghost"
10 Actor Baldwin
11 "Two Years Before the Mast" author
14 Look down on
15 Like a volatile economy
17 In pieces
22 — — ipsa loquitur
23 Cabal's head
24 Hollywood's Bo
25 March of
26 Novelist Wharton
27 Submarine system
28 "Collar"
29 Cacophony
30 Transform
31 City on the Arve
33 Dogwalker's line
36 Arm muscle
40 Virtuous
42 Kind of humor
43 Migratory insect
45 Guitar player's implements
46 Pinball no-no
47 Brainstorm
48 Panache
49 Org. that shelters strays
50 Duelist of 1804
51 Song from Placido
52 Actress Lamarr
53 Bumpkin
56 Price add-on

**Solution to Puzzle of May 24**

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Puzzle by Norma Steinberg

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## EUROPE

# East Germans Find Role as 'Conscience'

By Stephen Kinzer
*New York Times Service*

BERLIN — When Chancellor Helmut Kohl dropped by to visit the human-rights advocate Barbel Bohley in her small apartment recently, a storm of controversy erupted.

Ms. Bohley helped organize the mass protests that brought down East Germany's Communist government in 1989, and many of her former comrades felt that she was betraying their cause by sipping tea in Berlin with someone who epitomizes the establishment as completely as Mr. Kohl.

Left-leaning journals condemned her with headlines like "Former Dissident Makes Peace With Power."

The criticism did not seem to bother Ms. Bohley, who has spent much of her life as an outsider. But when a satirical magazine devoted its cover to a photomontage in which she appeared to be having sex with the chancellor, she drew the line and sued. A judge is now considering the case.

That such a furor should erupt around Ms. Bohley's political choices reflects the influence that leaders of the East German revolution still have here. Although very few have moved into positions of power in unified Germany, they still have a call on the nation's conscience. They join demonstrations, sign petitions, write articles and preach sermons. Whatever they say or do, people in both east and west take note.

"These people play a very interesting role in our society," said Peter Schneider, the Berlin novelist and screenwriter. "We naturally admire them for their courage, but there's also another side to it. Some people resent them because they are living proof that the individual can resist evil. Many Germans are uncomfortable facing that truth, because we've built a national myth out of the belief that there is no alternative to submitting to tyrants."

The former dissidents often attract large audiences when they speak in Western Germany, and they are regularly quoted in newspapers. Leading politicians compete to honor them. A few months ago, President Roman Herzog awarded 28 of them the Federal Merit Cross, Germany's highest civilian award.

Mr. Kohl has met with them and is planning to be a co-sponsor of a new lobby group that will represent victims of repression in East Germany.

"We have the greatest respect and admiration for the men and women whose courage in the face of tyranny made this peaceful revolution possible," Mr. Kohl recently told a Leipzig audience. "The civil-rights movement played a crucial role in the collapse of the Communist dictatorship."

What is odd about this flow of tributes is that they honor a small group of people whose views about unified Germany are far from uniformly positive. In a series of interviews, several complained that the country they helped create is too materialistic and that Easterners have not been given a fair voice in Bonn.

Instinctively critical of capitalism but also acutely aware of the importance of freedom, the 1989 leaders today weigh the success of their movement against what they see as its failure to create a caring, idealistic society.

"The most important success is that we now have democratic freedoms, which is something I will never undervalue," said the Reverend Friedrich Schorlemmer, a Lutheran minister based in Wittenberg who runs several social projects in addition to his parish responsibilities. "It's also great that in this region where everything was falling apart, so much is being done to rebuild schools and roads and other things we need.

"But two things have gone very wrong. The first is that although we have escaped from the tyranny of ideology, we fell into the tyranny of money. The way wealth is distributed in this society is something I find very hard to take.

"The second thing is that we Easterners lost our feeling of dignity, because the West ignored all of our suggestions for change. They didn't take our experience seriously. Looking back at it now, I see that a true unification was not possible. The West was too big and powerful, and we were too small and poor."

Not all veterans of the 1989 movement view the result with so much regret. One who offered a more positive view was Ulrike Poppe, who was a co-founder of one of East Germany's first dissident groups in 1983 and who helped plan many anti-government protests.

"I had hoped for more from unification, something more than just a reaffirmation of the West German political system," said Ms. Poppe, who now organizes seminars on human rights and social issues and who is co-author of a book about resistance in East Germany.

"I thought there would be a little more in the way of reform. But fundamentally, we got what we wanted. We live in a state of law. The conditions of life allow us to pursue our own goals."



Oleg Popov/Reuters

**ROYAL HOMECOMING — Simeon, Bulgaria's former king, who was exiled as a child in 1946, waving to crowds on his return to Sofia for a visit.**

# Islamists Prepare Bid To Oust Turkish Leader

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

ANKARA — Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz insisted Sunday that he would not resign despite his coalition partner's decision to abandon the government.

Former Prime Minister Tansu Ciller's True Path Party withdrew from the center-right coalition late Friday after Mr. Yilmaz's Motherland Party stepped up corruption charges against Mrs. Ciller.

The development increased the Islamist Welfare Party's chances to get to power. It planned to seek a no-confidence vote in Parliament that could topple the government, formed in March to block the Islamists, who led the December elections but were not strong enough to rule alone.

But Mr. Yilmaz said the coalition protocol signed between True Path and Motherland was no longer valid. The pact included a power-sharing plan to give Mrs. Ciller the prime minister's post next year.

Mrs. Ciller's party appeared supportive of the Islamists' initiative.

The process of the no-confidence vote would take one to three weeks. The votes of True Path and the Islamic Welfare Party would be sufficient to topple Mr. Yilmaz.

Some political analysts suggested that Mr. Yilmaz's resistance to resigning was linked to his expectation that Mrs. Ciller would face an uprising in her own party and would be forced to step down.

"We will continue to be the government" until a "new government formula becomes clear," Anatolian news agency quoted Mr. Yilmaz as saying.

"I am not going to resign," he told the agency. "Let all the ministers resign, or let them table a censure motion."

*(AP, Reuters)*

## BRIEFLY EUROPE

### 'Mad Cow' Solution Is Sought

ROME — Italy, the European Union's current president, said on Sunday it was seeking an early end to the dispute over "mad cow" disease in Britain, which has dominated its six-month term.

The Italian presidency is striving for an early solution that "takes into account the legitimate interest of all parties concerned," it said in a statement.

Britain has begun a European Union "work to rule" in a bid to scrap a ban on sales of its beef because of fears of a link between mad cow disease, or bovine spongiform encephalopathy, and its human equivalent Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease.

The EU has banned all exports of British beef, and Prime Minister John Major last week threatened to block all EU business until a timetable for lifting the beef ban was agreed.

Mr. Major, who was goaded into his new stance when EU veterinary experts refused to ease the ban and allow exports of by-products like gelatine as suggested by the European Commission, has consistently argued that scientific evidence shows British beef is safe. *(Reuters)*

### French Churches Mourn Monks

PARIS — Bells in all 40,000 French churches tolled on Sunday as the nation mourned seven French Trappist monks slain by Algerian Muslim fundamentalist guerrillas in mysterious circumstances.

As the huge bells of Paris's Notre Dame Cathedral rang, Archbishop Jean-Marie Lustiger again lit seven candles that had been lit a month ago by Christian, Muslim and Jewish clerics to keep alive hopes that the monks, abducted two months ago from their monastery near Medea south of Algiers, would be freed.

Cardinal Lustiger had blown them out one by one on Thursday, after reports of a statement in the name of Algeria's Armed Islamic Group saying the monks' throats were slit last Tuesday after France refused to negotiate a release of prisoners. *(Reuters)*

### Nuclear Waste Storage Offer

BONN — Cogema, France's state-owned nuclear fuel firm, is offering to help Germany resolve a bitter and costly struggle over nuclear dumping by storing German waste for 20 to 30 years, according to the weekly Welt am Sonntag.

This month 3,000 protesters tried to stop a shipment of German fuel rods from Cogema's reprocessing plant to a dump at Gorleben, east of Hannover. Some 60 people were hurt and 19,000 policemen had to guard the transport.

The paper said Cogema was on the verge of signing a deal with Germany's nuclear power firms under which it would store the waste until it had cooled enough to be put in long-term storage in 20 to 30 years. *(Reuters)*

### Calendar

*European Union events scheduled for Monday:*

**BRUSSELS:** The commissioner for relations with Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, João de Deus Pinheiro, meets Jimmy Carter, the former U.S. president.

**DUBLIN:** Sir Leon Brittan, the external trade commissioner, meets with President Mary Robinson of Ireland.

*Source: AFP*



# INTERNATIONAL



Chri Bernacchi/Agence France-Presse

Investigators sorting debris Sunday from the crash site of ValuJet Flight 592.

## ValuJet Recorder Retrieved

### *Workers Find Fire Damage in Passenger Cabin*

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

MIAMI — A rescue crew worker found the cockpit voice recorder of ValuJet Flight 592 in the murky waters of the Everglades on Sunday, an official said.

The voice recorder could provide important clues on why the DC-9 crashed May 11, killing all 110 people aboard.

Investigators have said for the last two weeks that recovery of the voice recorder should be significant in determining what happened during the last moments before the plane crashed.

The pilot's last words to flight controllers at Miami International Airport indicated that there was smoke in the cockpit.

The recorder was shipped to the headquarters of the National Transportation and Safety Board in Washington for analysis, the board's spokesman, Mike Benson, said.

Earlier Sunday, investigators said they had found fire and smoke damage in the passenger cabin of the aircraft.

Speculation of the cause of fire has focused on the 119 oxygen canisters loaded into the plane's front cargo hold, which lies underneath the cabin.

Investigators found a passenger seat that was heavily damaged by fire, and support structures inside the passenger cabin that showed heavy smoke damage, an investigator said.

About 25 percent of the aircraft and one-fifth of the human remains have been recovered. *(AP, Reuters)*

## Tightening Cuba Boycott, U.S. to Warn Foreigners

By Paul Blustein
and Thomas W. Lippman
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The State Department is on the verge of sending letters to "half a dozen" major foreign companies with Cuba-based operations warning that their top executives may soon be banned from entering the United States, according to White House and congressional officials.

The move is part of an effort to tighten the U.S. boycott of Cuba as authorized by Congress. It is the first step toward carrying out the Helms-Burton law, which President Bill Clinton signed reluctantly in March amid widespread anger over Cuba's downing of two Miami-based aircraft.

In coming months, a dozen to two dozen foreign companies will be singled out under the law, an official said. This means, among other things, that the top executives and their families will be denied visas to visit the United States.

The law, aimed at discouraging foreign companies from investing in Cuba, has sparked outrage in Canada, Mexico and Europe.

Foreign government officials argue that the act violates international norms by penalizing companies for failing to comply with the American embargo on Cuba.

The European Union's Commission and Parliament issued fresh attacks Friday on the "extraterritorial" provisions of the law and similar congressional bills pending against Iran and Libya.

The identities of the companies that are expected to receive the State Department letters are not public, but diplomats said the list was likely to include a well-known name or two.

Sources have said that Sherritt International Inc., a Canadian mining company with nickel-mining operations in Cuba, and Grupo Domos, a Mexican conglomerate involved in operating the Cuban telephone system, were almost certain to be singled out.

Chris Mustain, an official of the European-American Chamber of Commerce, which fought the legislation, said he had been informed that at least 11 companies — three Italian, two British, two Canadian, two Mexican, one French, and one German — had recently received queries from the State Department about Cuban operations.

*Q & A* / **James D. Wolfensohn**

## *World Bank and Russian Reform*

*James D. Wolfensohn, president of the World Bank, will mark his first anniversary in office next week. Mr. Wolfensohn, who returned to Washington on Friday from a trip that included Singapore, Vietnam, Indonesia, Japan, Israel, Russia and Switzerland, discussed his successes and failures over the last 12 months with Alan Friedman of the International Herald Tribune.*

Q. The World Bank is deeply involved in the reconstruction of Bosnia. Can the World Bank lend money as long as Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic, who has been indicted as a war criminal, remains in power?

A. The World Bank is not prepared to lend to the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina for the benefit of the Serbs as long as Karadzic is in control. We hope as soon as possible that we will be able to lend for the benefit of all the people in that country.

Q. You met President Boris Yeltsin last week, you praised Russia's market reforms and you announced a new $500 million World Bank loan to restructure the country's coal industry. Most analysts felt you were giving another clear signal of Western backing for Yeltsin in the run-up to the June election. Is that true?

A. The timing of the loan is purely coincidental. But I was happy to do it in support of the government's reform efforts.

Q. Can you categorically deny that there was any political aspect to the timing of the loan?

A. I am denying that I am intervening in Russian domestic politics. But I am asserting that we are supporting the government's reform efforts.

Q. What would happen if Yeltsin were to lose the election?

A. My guess is that the current reform efforts would be amended, that there would be some changes.

Q. Last week there was much talk in Paris of how to force closer ties between the World Trade Organization and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. What about the World Bank and these organizations?

A. I am meeting in the next few days with Renato Ruggiero [WTO director-general] and we will explore closer ties. You cannot deal with development issues without considering trade issues, and therefore the closest possible cooperation is being pursued between the World Bank and the WTO.

As for the OECD, the new secretary-general, Donald Johnston came to see me two weeks ago and we will be exploring ways to work together as soon as he gets his feet under his desk.

Q. You have complained about intransigent bureaucrats at the World Bank. Your most quoted lament was to a "wall of glass." After nearly one year in office, are you winning?

A. I believe we are making great progress but it is difficult, because change is always difficult.

Q. For example?

A. We are already focusing more on the effectiveness of programs instead of the process, we are delegating more responsibility, we are getting closer to our clients and we are seeking to cut the average approval time for loans from over a year to six or seven months.

Q. And after one year, what are your successes and your frustrations?

A. The successes are getting closer to our clients, developing more partnerships with regional banks, nongovernmental organizations and the private sector. We also have a better balance between traditional economic and financial issues and social, human and environmental issues.

Plus I have put in place a strong core management team of my choosing. The frustrations are that changing a culture takes time and also that dealing with an international institution is different from running your own business. Adjusting from the private sector has been difficult for me.

Q. U.S. Deputy Treasury Secretary Lawrence H. Summers said last week he expected the Group of Seven summit in Lyon to take a "decisive step" to help the world's most indebted nations. What do you expect from the G-7?

A. I hope we will get a complete expression of support for our plan to help the eight most highly indebted countries and perhaps another 12 poor nations. The estimates of how much it will cost are between $8 billion and $10 billion spread over many years, but I cannot be precise until my board meets. I also hope for support for the International Development Association, which is the soft loan arm of the Bank for the poorest countries.

## U.S. Holds Firm to Bosnia Voting Date

By Michael Dobbs
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The United States is sticking to the timetable for nationwide elections in Bosnia despite inability to remove Bosnian Serb leaders indicted for war crimes and regarded as obstacles to free and fair voting, according to American officials.

The importance the Clinton administration attached to holding the Bosnian elections on schedule became clear as officials briefed reporters on talks between the president of Serbia, Slobodan Milosevic, and the chief American envoy to the former Yugoslavia, John Kornblum.

They said Mr. Kornblum had rejected as insufficient a promise by Mr. Milosevic to sideline the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, along with his military chief, General Ratko Mladic, and "make him disappear from public life" before the elections.

The State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns, said that it nevertheless made sense to hold elections as long as Mr. Karadzic and General Mladic were confined to what he described as their "lairs."

He insisted, however, that the United States would not participate in any negotiations "that tries to let these two guys off the hook."

"We want them to go to jail," he added.

Both leaders have been indicted for war crimes by an international tribunal in The Hague.

Mr. Kornblum, back in Washington after a two-day visit to the Balkans, said in an interview that it was "still possible to achieve the conditions for the elections to go ahead, even if Karadzic is still around."

Under the Dayton agreement last November ending the Bosnian war, the elections must be held by Sept. 14, meaning that campaigning will begin in earnest by July.

"We are going to have the elections," Mr. Kornblum said, "assuming everything is in order, as I think it will be. We will not hold the elections hostage to whether Karadzic is there or not."

The Bosnian government and its supporters in the West insist that the presence behind the scenes of Mr. Karadzic and General Mladic would cast a pall of intimidation over the election campaign, even if they withdrew from active involvement in public life.

They argue that the elections should be postponed until they can be held in a demonstrably "free and fair environment," which might require a delay in the withdrawal of 60,000 NATO troops.

The election arrangements are in the hands of a team from the Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe, headed by an American diplomat, Robert Frowick.

According to Western diplomats, Mr. Frowick is under strong pressure from Washington to certify the election environment as "free and fair" to ensure that the poll takes place on schedule and troops of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization withdraw from the country by the end of this year.

The State Department announced over the weekend that Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher would host a meeting of Balkan leaders in Geneva on June 2 in an attempt to ensure their compliance with the Dayton agreement.

American officials said that the strategy of "marginalizing" Mr. Karadzic and General Mladic now being pursued by President Milosevic appeared to be similar to that recommended by Carl Bildt, the top civilian official in charge of putting the Dayton agreements into effect.

Mr. Bildt's office denied that there had been any deal with Mr. Milosevic.

## *The Many Refugees in Ex-Soviet Union*

By Barbara Crossette
*New York Times Service*

UNITED NATIONS, New York — With millions of people still displaced or living as refugees almost five years after the collapse of the Soviet Union, three international agencies will hold a conference this week in Geneva to address what relief organizations call a colossal problem largely unnoticed outside the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Since the Soviet Union was formally dissolved in 1991, officials say, nearly 9 million people have been uprooted, creating one of the largest and most complex migrations ever faced by international agencies.

At least 2 million people have fled regional conflicts like those in Tajikistan and Georgia. Millions more are trying to undo the forced deportations of the Stalinist era or are seeking to flee new ethnic tensions.

The ecological disasters of the failed Soviet economy have forced countless others to move in search of clean land and water. Traffickers in people are luring thousands into illegal immigration.

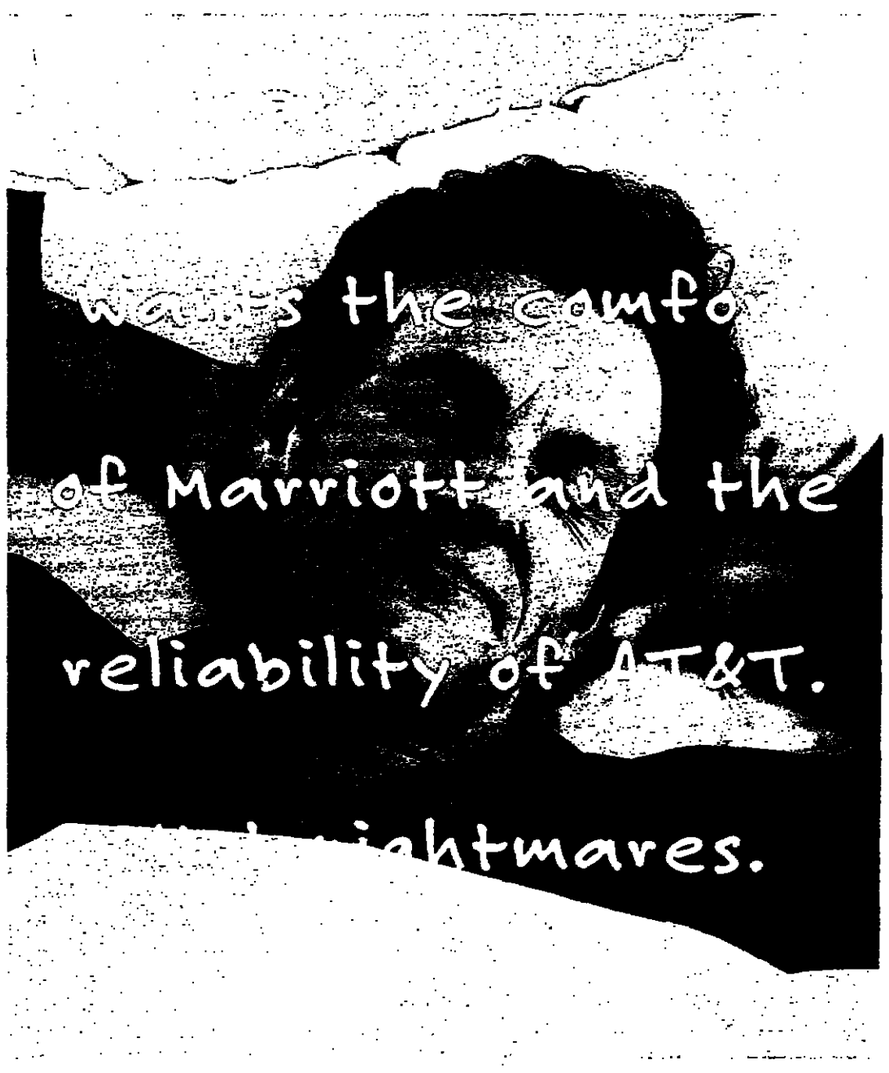
Often, migrants' paths cross as populations are exchanged.

"It is a complicated set of movements and causes which have to be appreciated each in their own right in order to formulate appropriate policy responses," said Arthur C. Helton, director of migration programs for the Open Society Institute in New York. "There are no real mechanisms in the region for planning or preparing for migration or refugee emergencies."

Mr. Helton is among those who are critical of what he describes as the limited scope of the Geneva conference, which may include discussion of which principles should apply to the treatment of migrants and refugees but is expected to stop short of demands for action.

Relief officials say Western Europeans are resisting calls for a broader legal definition of refugees from the region, fearing that this could upset stricter asylum policies now being introduced.

The conference, to be held Thursday and Friday, is sponsored by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Organization for Migration and the human rights division of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Up to 50 countries are expected to send delegations to the conference, which has strong U.S. support.


Tuesday

**STYLE**

From Paris to Milan, from New York to Tokyo, fashion editor Suzy Menkes covers the fashion front. With additional reporting on lifestyle issues, the Style section provides up-to-date information on developments in the changing world of creative design.

Every Tuesday in the International Herald Tribune.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST
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### UN Envoy to Afghanistan Quits

*The Associated Press*

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — After two years of crisscrossing Afghanistan in a quest to bring peace to its warring factions, the United Nations special envoy is resigning.

The envoy, Mahmood Mestiri, a former Tunisian foreign minister, resigned for medical reasons, his assistant, Abu Nafiza, said Sunday. Mr. Nafiza did not elaborate, and Mr. Mestiri could not be reached for comment.

The grueling task of traveling in a country demolished by 17 years of war was apparently a strain. Several times Mr. Mestiri was forced to cancel meetings because of exhaustion.

### Chechens Confirm Their Leader Will Meet With Yeltsin in Moscow

*Reuters*

MOSCOW — Chechen rebel forces confirmed Sunday that their new leader, Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev, would meet President Boris N. Yeltsin for talks in Moscow on ending 17 months of war.

A Chechen spokesman, Movladi Udugo, said by telephone that the rebel leaders had approved the decision to meet Mr. Yeltsin on Monday or in the near future, and that the talks would focus on ending fighting rather than on resolving political disputes.

Mr. Udugov said the rebel leaders, who are fighting for the independence of their small region in the Caucasus area, met on Saturday to agree on a delegation for the talks.

"The Chechen side, expressing the goodwill of the Chechen people, is coming to Moscow to consider the issue of stopping the war and establishing peace in the Caucasus region," he said.

Mr. Yandarbiyev succeeded Dzhokhar Dudayev last month after the Chechen president was killed in a rocket attack.

## INTERNATIONAL



François Mori/The Associated Press

**Mr. Patassé being escorted by soldiers after announcing in the capital, Bangui, that he would not dismiss the head of his presidential guard.**

# Central African Rebels to Return to Barracks

*Agence France-Presse*

BANGUI, Central African Republic — Rebellious soldiers in the Central African Republic agreed Sunday to leave the capital and return to barracks in the suburbs after the president promised them amnesty to end their nine-day revolt.

After talks with a French military mediator, the soldiers said they would gather at the Kassai military barracks — but not surrender their weapons.

They moved to carry out the agreement quickly by releasing four civilian hostages from the barracks: the speaker of Parliament, a parliamentary deputy, the energy minister and a judge.

The agreement was accepted by President Ange-Félix Patassé. His government was not involved in the talks, saying the mutineers had become rebels by demanding his resignation. But after the accord Mr. Patassé said, "We solemnly promise, in the name of the people, to grant an amnesty to our wayward children."

The insurrection started after the presidential guard tried to disarm army units that had taken part in a mutiny last month over unpaid wages.

A spokesman for the mutineers, Sergeant Cyriake Souke, said they had agreed to a "tactical retreat."

"It is not a victory but it is still a major step forward," he said.

France sent 1,000 reinforcements to back up the 2,400 troops it keeps here in support of the republic, a former colony that is one of Paris's key military bases in Africa.

Fighting between the mutineers and troops loyal to the president, followed by widespread looting, has left the center of the city a gutted ruin. The streets are littered with spent cartridges, unexploded grenades and other debris.

# *Major Wins Few Points for Assault on EU*

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

LONDON — Prime Minister John Major's tough stand against the European Union over its ban on British beef exports has failed to lift his flagging political popularity and has opened a new split in the Conservative Party. Mr. Major declared last week that he would block European Union business in retaliation for its global ban on Britain's beef in a scare over "mad cow" disease.

But the first opinion poll taken since that announcement has brought disappointing news for Conservative Party strategists.

The poll, published in the Observer, showed that more than half of voters blamed the government for the mad cow crisis that led to the ban, while only 18 percent held the European Union responsible.

Conservative leaders had hoped Mr. Major's fighting words would appeal to anti-European sentiment in Britain and bring about a revival in the party's fortunes.

Some had even suggested calling an early election.

But while Mr. Major's strategy was loudly applauded by right-wing newspapers and the "Euroskeptics" in his party, many senior Conservatives were openly wary.

Douglas Hurd, a former foreign minister, said Britain had lost all influence over Germany, the European Union's most powerful member.

A Conservative member of Parliament, George Walden, said of Mr. Major: "I think it makes him look foolish, it makes the Conservative Party look foolish and, what's worse, it makes the country look foolish."

And one newspaper reported that pro-European Tories were setting up a new organization to counter "xenophobic hysteria" and create a counterbalance to the Euroskeptics.

Jacques Santer, meanwhile, president of the EU Commission, accused Mr. Major of bungling the affair and sparking a crisis of consumer confidence that has devastated Europe's beef industry. He said on the BBC, "Unfortunately, I must say, the British government did not inform either the commission nor the member states in this case."

*(Reuters, AFP)*

## Prince, 13, Rejects Job

*Reuters*

LONDON — Prince William, heir to Britain's throne after his father, has shocked his parents by announcing that he does not want to be king, a British newspaper said Sunday.

But the Sunday Mirror said Prince Charles was taking the 13-year-old's statement calmly and that his estranged wife, Princess Diana, was trying to win her son over by "gentle persuasion." The newspaper said William had told his parents that he wanted a "normal life."

## BOOKS

**MISSED CHANCES: Britain and Europe in the Twentieth Century**

*By Roy Denman. 321 pages. £25. Cassell.*

Reviewed by William Pfaff

ROY DENMAN is one of a regrettably rare band, an Englishman who is a committed European federalist. He believes that the alternative to Britain's wholehearted commitment to the European Union is a national future of continuing decline.

Britain, he says, has neither independent nor Commonwealth alternatives to European integration, and no future as an uninvited and unwanted 51st state in the American union. Even as "Japan's aircraft carrier" anchored off Europe, it has no interesting future, since the fundamental value to Japanese and other foreign investors of such a manufacturing base is that it provides privileged access to the European single marketplace, which a Britain outside the EU no longer would do.

Sir Roy, a contributor to the IHT, was a soldier in the Indian Army during the war (an interest in military matters obviously continues, demonstrated in an extremely interesting, if digressive, account in this book of the Russian-German military balance in 1941). He became a British civil servant afterward, and was one of the negotiators of Britain's entry into Europe in 1973. In 1977 he transferred to the European Commission, eventually becoming ambassador of the European Communities to Washington from 1982 to 1989.

His book is the latest in an honorable series of efforts by British writers to establish what has gone wrong with their country and what to do about it. The diagnoses tend to be roughly the same: illusions derived from the imperial inheritance and the national complacency these promoted; a class bias against industry and commerce; class-bound education producing "a largely semi-literate society, radically different from the Continental"; an obsession in this century, unreciprocated, with playing Greece to America's Rome. The fundamental problem, according to the author, is that "Britain never had a serious, house-clearing revolution."

It also did not lose the world wars. It was encouraged by that to stand apart from Continental Europe, and was reinforced in its conviction of the inherent superiority of its institutions and society to those of Europe. "The Royal Family, the Church, the law, the army, the City, the landowning class, inherited money and their concentric circles have continued without a radical break for centuries" — with unhappy consequences.

Sir Roy's remedy, England's Europeanization (for England is the problem; the Scots and Irish have always had European ties), is nonetheless unacceptable not only to a very large part of the Conservative electorate today, and to a significant number of Labor voters as well.

The English remain deeply uneasy about Continental Europe, from which, in the past, all of the threats to their nation's independence and well-being have come. If the Labor Party comes to power in coming months it will certainly approach Europe with a courtesy and respect too often missing during the last 17 years. But would even a Labor government do what Sir Roy wants Britain to do?

He wants a return to monetary union, acceptance of a reformed Social Chapter, and a European foreign and security policy with no national veto, controlled by the European Parliament. He believes wholeheartedly in the future of what the British call federal Europe, in which there is a fundamental transfer of national sovereignty to the European Parliament and to the European executive agencies in Brussels. He recounts with passion and knowledge the construction of Europe, and describes with anger his own country's resistance to each new step in that construction — only to yield when it was too late, "always one concession behind the game."

Sir Roy's is an indispensable contribution to the national debate now under way, his purpose to convince his countrymen that the election of a new government will give Britain one last chance to restore its national fortunes by making a generous commitment to European cooperation and union. The country's new leader, he writes, will enjoy "the biggest opportunity to befall any British prime minister for a hundred years."

*William Pfaff wrote this for the IHT.*

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE diagramed deal was played at the recent Cavendish Pairs tournament.

After East had opened in third seat with two spades, a weak two-bid, and South doubled, West made an artificial bid: three clubs asked for a lead of the next higher suit, diamonds.

If West had obeyed his partner's lead direction instead of his own, the defense would have prevailed. But he produced the diamond king and South took the ace. There were seven obvious tricks available, and the declarer needed two more from the red suits. He led to the club ten and finessed the heart ten, losing to the queen. West led a belated spade, and South ducked one round before taking his ace.

The declarer was Peter Boyd of Falls Church, Va., and it might appear that he was on track to make nine tricks. But he spotted a roadblock. If he entered dummy with another club and took another heart finesse his entries would be entangled: Using dummy's remaining club entry to cash the last heart would cut him off from the club ace, his ninth trick.

There were two chances. One was to lead a diamond with the hope that West held no more spades, but it seemed doubtful that West would have bid at all, vulnerable, lacking a 3-card spade fit. So he went for the only other chance. He played the heart ace, praying that the king would fall and was rewarded. He and his partner gained 115 imps, based on comparisons with 19 other tables.

NORTH
♠ 5 3
♡ 9 6 5 3
◇ 9 8 4 3
♣ K J 10

| WEST (D) | EAST |
|---|---|
| ♠ 9 8 7 | ♠ K Q J 4 2 |
| ♡ Q 8 7 2 | ♡ K 4 |
| ◇ K Q J 8 7 | ◇ 5 |
| ♣ 4 | ♣ 9 8 5 3 2 |

SOUTH
♠ A 10 6
♡ A J 10
◇ A 10 2
♣ A Q 7 6

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

| West | North | East | South |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pass | Pass | 2 ♠ | Dbl. |
| 3 ♣ | Pass | 3 ♠ | 3 N.T. |
| Pass | Pass | Pass | |

West led the diamond king.

## LANGUAGE

# *A Lexicon of Downsizing*

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "You shall mark many a duteous and knee-crooking knave," says Iago in "Othello," "that . . . wears out his time, much like his master's ass, for nought but provender, and when he's old, cashiered." Such is "the curse of service." If the Bard were writing today, the conniving Iago would be saying, "and when he's old, *downsized*."

Despite economic growth and low unemployment, the word that strikes fear into middle managers and white-collar worrywarts is *downsizing*. Though the word's connotation is positive when President Clinton speaks of "*downsizing* the government," it has gained a pejorative aura when applied to layoffs of workers.

The word was born in a happy spirit. The United Auto Worker leader Leonard Woodcock was an early user, reported the quarterly American Speech, speaking of "the *down-sizing*, as GM calls it" on "Meet the Press" on Sept. 5, 1976. A month later, an ad for Ford LTDs in Southern Living asked: "Will '*down-sized*' cars have '*down-sized*' prices?" The raising of oil prices by the Shah of Iran in 1974 sped the need to reduce gas consumption, and Newsweek in 1978 reported "the rush to *down-size* cars to meet tougher fuel-efficiency standards."

In the '80s, when the verb about making cars smaller extended its sense to making work forces smaller, it was greeted with enthusiasm by stock analysts and met with narrowed eyes by unions and by easily replaced managers. Britain's Longman Register of New Words dates the current sense to 1987, defining *downsize* as "to reduce (a work force) in size by redundancy." (That can result from *outsourcing*, based on a similar formulation of direction-and-verb, *outsource*, meaning "to manufacture elsewhere," and causing workers to be *outplaced*.)

The obvious reverberant coinage was *upsize*, which made an appearance in an ad in the March 1983 Car and Driver. Its meanings, however, were "to enlarge, amalgamate, conglomerate, grow," as in the 1996 Variety headline about the ballooning of show biz: "The *Upsizing* of Hollywood." However, these related meanings are not the opposite of "to fire" in the current, personal sense of *downsize*. A newly hired person does not say cheerily, "I've been *upsized*," unless he has been putting on weight as well.

In "The Dilbert Principle," the cartoonist Scott Adams writes of his years of employment at Pacific Bell: "Companies realized they had to make *downsizing* sound like more of a positive development in order to keep morale high. This was accomplished through a creative process of inventing happier-sounding phrases that all meant essentially the same thing. 'You're fired' (1980); 'You're laid off' (1985); 'You're *downsized*' (1990); 'You're rightsized' (1995). . . . You'll see the following phrases used during the next five years: 'You're happysized!'; 'You're splendidsized!'"

The lexicon of layoff has a wide range. *Cashier*, the verb Shakespeare chose in the sense of "discharge," is from the French *casser*, "to annul," not from *cassier*, "to put in a money box" (which is why we don't cashier cashiers). The verb *cashier* is "to dismiss from a position of high rank, usually with dishonor." To *dismiss* is to let go without taint; to *discharge* lies between, to dismiss for cause but without tearing off epaulets and putting a reprimand in the 201 file. *Sack*, *bounce*, *give the heave-ho*, and *can* are all informal synonyms for these verbs of peremptory riddance. The government bureaucracy's *rif* stands for "reduction in force" and imputes obedience to budget cuts rather than firing for cause. *Walking papers* is passé. *Ax* is still in use, a favorite of sports headline writers, and suggests that the owner doing the firing of the manager gets a sadistic kick out of the act.

All these are more vivid than *downsize*, which in turn has more blood in its veins than the recent *restructure* and *re-engineer*, leading to the even more vapid noun phrase *work-force imbalance correction*.

A counter-euphemism is called for to denote an opposite of *dismissal*. The language is struggling to come up with a verb expressing irate voluntary departure better than the currently muttered *I'm outta here*.

□

"*Duh* . . . NFL Players Really Aren't So Dumb," read a recent headline in The Wall Street Journal over an article about the measurement of cognitive ability given to football draft prospects.

*Is duh* considered paralanguage, like the uncertain *uh* or the interrogatory *hunh?* No. Is it what the sociologist Erving Goffman calls "a response cry," like *ouch* or *yecch?* Sometimes.

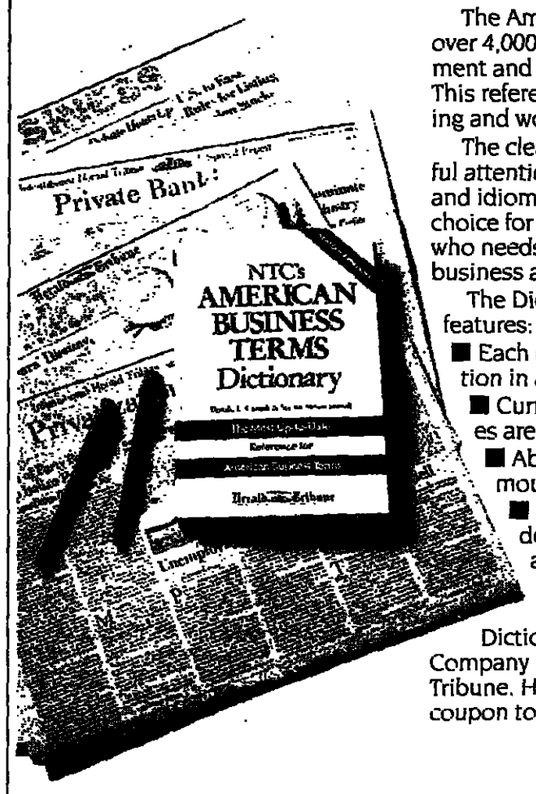
Most often, *duh* is an interjection, an exclamatory sound ejaculated for a lexical purpose — that is, to convey a specific message. For that meaning, let us turn to Frank Nuessel, professor of classical and modern languages at the University of Louisville and the leading, and perhaps only, authority on *duh*.

"The interjection *duh* appears to have a general meaning of 'Boy, am I stupid!' " notes Nuessel. "It may also appear as a 'tag form' at the end of a sentence, meaning 'Don't you think I'm behaving in a stupid (ignorant) fashion?' This usage implies another person in a conversational dyad." (Duh? *Dyad* means "pair.")

"The choice of this interjection is a calculated usage," Nuessel points out. "It represents a linguistic convention designed to symbolize ignorance. It differs from the paralinguistic form *um* because *um* is an automatic response while the use of *duh* is deliberate." *Duh!*

*New York Times Service*


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## EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

# The Choice for Israel

In the last three years Israel has lived through a lifetime of change. It made peace with Jordan and with the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Israeli economy has boomed. The architect of the peace, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, was assassinated by a Jew opposed to reconciliation, and Israeli cities were bombed by fanatic Palestinian terrorists.

It would be natural for Israelis to want a breathing spell to survey their new world. They will not have that luxury. Israelis vote on Wednesday to elect a prime minister and Parliament. The outcome will determine whether Israel pushes ahead toward a comprehensive Middle East peace under Prime Minister Shimon Peres and his Labor Party or takes the more nationalist, security-oriented path offered by Benjamin Netanyahu of Likud.

Labor's peace agreements with the PLO and Jordan have ended Israel's diplomatic isolation and strengthened its relations with the United States. The prospect of a stable, regional peace has spurred economic confidence and brought new investment and trade. Despite these encouraging developments, Israelis still feel insecure. They were shaken by the deadly suicide bombings earlier this year.

With the benefits and risks of peace so tangible, it is not surprising that Mr. Peres and Mr. Netanyahu have adjusted course as the election approached to show they appreciate the mixed emotions of the Israeli people.

Mr. Peres has gone out of his way to show toughness on security issues, particularly after the terror bombings. He has kept Palestinian areas under a tight security seal for nearly three months, and he ordered sustained retaliatory raids across southern Lebanon after Hezbollah rocket attacks against northern Israel.

Mr. Netanyahu, for his part, has stressed that he, too, favors a negotiated peace. He promises that Likud would respect the agreements already reached and would continue negotiating with the Palestinians and perhaps Syria, though likely on the model of the broad Madrid conference of 1991 rather than by the direct talks that produced the Oslo peace agreements.

But Mr. Netanyahu also calls for lifting the current freeze on Jewish settlements in the West Bank, suspending further troop withdrawals there and sending Israeli troops back into Palestinian-administered towns to hunt down terrorists. Each of these proposed policy shifts has the potential to block further negotiating progress.

Since Israelis for the first time are voting separately for prime minister and for Parliament, it is possible that the winning candidate for prime minister will be forced to modify his policies to form a governing coalition.

There is an irony in the rivalry between the two men. Mr. Netanyahu represents a new generation of Israeli politicians, but his emphasis on Israeli strength recalls the self-reliant stance of Israel's founding leaders. Mr. Peres, who was present at the creation of Israel, is prepared to remake the map and mindsets of the Mideast to put Israel in peaceful partnership with its neighbors.

*—THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

# A Message for Burma

Nobody knows for certain how many backers of democracy have been arrested recently in Burma, but clearly it is scores. The crackdown comes as the Burmese military junta is seeking better relations with Japan and America. Its behavior is the best argument against granting trade or diplomatic concessions to an impenitent violator of human rights.

The target of the crackdown is the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, and her supporters in the National League for Democracy. In 1990, league candidates won 392 of 485 contested seats in democratic elections that the junta voided. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was placed under house arrest, and scores of league candidates were killed, arrested or exiled.

Survivors in this shadow parliament opened a conference this weekend to coincide with the sixth anniversary of their election. Last July, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was finally freed from house arrest, and there were hints of a cautious democratic opening by the junta, formally known as the State Law and Order Restoration Council.

But the council seems out of touch. The crackdown began as the Burmese foreign minister, Ohn Gyaw, was in Japan appealing for the full resumption of development assistance. He called the arrest reports a "fabrication." Burmese media were forbidden to report the police sweep, and foreign correspondents banned. But in the era of the fax and the Internet, mass arrests cannot long be kept secret.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's supporters urge stronger sanctions against Burma. The Clinton administration says it is keeping this option open. Leaders of the world's seven major industrial states are due to meet in mid-June, and Burma's neighbors in the Association of South East Asian Nations will be gathering in mid-July. These are occasions for making plain that Burma cannot normalize trade and diplomatic ties so long as it criminalizes its democratic opponents.

*—THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

# Copyright and the Net

The complicated task of adapting real-world law to the world of the Internet, most visible in the court fight over on-line pornography, is also moving ahead slowly on other fronts. One that has attracted attention from Internet denizens is the congressional attempt to update the copyright law and solve some of the knotty issues it poses for the new medium. A House subcommittee is weighing a bill to codify what is already on the books while extending some control by publishers and other copyright owners to the many types of "copying" that the new medium makes possible. A coalition of librarians, educators and other nonprofit groups are alarmed by this and are pressuring Congress to look carefully at the implications for noncommercial "fair use," on which much research and teaching depends.

Copyright is one big issue holding up what some people think is the brightest part of the electronic medium's future: the move to "universal digital libraries" that will contain not just the catalogues of libraries' holdings but the contents of the books themselves. The Library of Congress, for one, puts great store by this vision of universal access via laptop; so do the school districts that want every child to have a computer. As anyone who has surfed the Internet or the World Wide Web looking for actual information knows, the medium is now what is euphemistically referred to as content-poor: Most of what's on it is junk.

But that cannot change until copyright changes, because putting a library's holdings on-line amounts to erasing the distinction between a library and a publisher. If every book in the Library of Congress is available everywhere for free, the book-buying economy will collapse and no more books will get written. The pressure is thus intense to figure out some way of controlling people's access to copyrighted text except through paying a fee to some gatekeeper or, in the jargon, "content provider." On the other hand, if nothing can be read for free, or if the law is drawn too tightly and inadvertently criminalizes as copyright violation the kinds of "copying" that correspond to borrowing a book from the library, then libraries and the service they provide will collapse.

Similar problems come with the possibilities the new medium affords for higher education, especially "distance learning," in which professors can assign texts on-line to a group of students in faraway places. Under current law, teachers, researchers, reviewers and the like have carefully defined "fair use" rights to photocopy copyrighted material for limited purpose or distribution. In the on-line world, where "limited distribution" is a contradiction in terms, new mental and legal categories need to be drawn. Copyright enforcement needs to correspond to common sense: What should be the status of an e-mailed document, a document on a Web page, a document on a CD-ROM, a document momentarily accessed by a software browser? Who should be liable for violations? These are never-before-known forms of communication swept together by the old categories. Congress needs to be alert to the details.

*—THE WASHINGTON POST.*

International Herald Tribune
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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 41.43.93.00. Fax: Circ., (1) 41.43.92.10; Adv., (1) 41.43.92.12. E-Mail: iht@iht.com
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. (65) 472-7768. Fax: (65) 274-2334
Mng. Dir. Asia, Rolf D. Kronepuhl, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 852-2922-1188. Fax: 852-2922-1190
Gen. Mgr. Germany: T. Schlüter, Friedrichstr. 15, 60323 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 72 67 55. Fax: (069) 72 73 10
Pres. U.S.: Michael Conroy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Fax: (212) 755-8785
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S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
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# Yes, Take Sides in (Their) High-Stakes Elections

By Flora Lewis

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — This is a year of critical elections that will make a huge difference to people who can only watch and wish, without a chance to vote. Other countries are always closely concerned when the United States elects a president, and their people often complain that they have nothing to say about a choice that affects their fate as well.

Now that is also true about Israel, voting this Wednesday, and about Russia, voting in June. They are not just selecting leaders but directions that will have an impact on much of the rest of the world. Small wonder then that despite giving lip service to the principle of not interfering in somebody else's politics, other leaders are doing all they can to sway the outcome.

There has been nothing subtle about Washington's efforts to help President Boris Yeltsin get re-elected, although at most it can have a very marginal effect. But the tide does seem to be turning back in his favor, so it can now be expected that he will be one of the top two contenders in the first round June 16 and be able to compete against the Communist candidate, Gennadi Zyuganov, in the runoff.

Alexander Yakovlev, a former top adviser to the last Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, and an astute Russian political observer, says he now believes Mr. Yeltsin will win. Mr. Yakovlev was here for the annual meeting of the InterAction Council, a club of former government heads who use both their past experience and their current freedom from political responsibility to chew over the problems of the world and try to give it sage advice.

They are worried about Russia. Mr. Yakovlev is convinced that the Communist's victory would be a "catastrophe." Mr. Zyuganov's collection of nationalists, nostalgics for empire, anti-Semites and militarists as well as orthodox Communists and the plain disgruntled and disgusted, will probably split whether he wins power or not.

But they are definitely hostile to the West, and Russia could still do a lot of damage. What eventually happens in Russia will have a lot to do with whether the world has a fair chance to tackle the urgent global issues that could be promoted to the forefront of attention by relief from the Cold War.

Recognizing this, Helmut Schmidt, former German chancellor and outgoing chairman of the InterAction Council, argues that the Group of Seven industrial nations should immediately include Russia as a full and permanent partner in their summit meetings, and China as well. As things now stand, China is completely out and Russia is invited to participate in the summit's political, but not economic, sessions.

Mr. Schmidt has a point. I don't think the G-7 is the place to make it because it does engage like-minded governments in policy arguments that lead to effective decisions, and neither Russia nor China is equipped at this stage for that kind of involvement. But he is right in saying that the heads of the three great powers — by which he means the United States, Russia and China — are not really talking to each other and cannot fathom each other's policies.

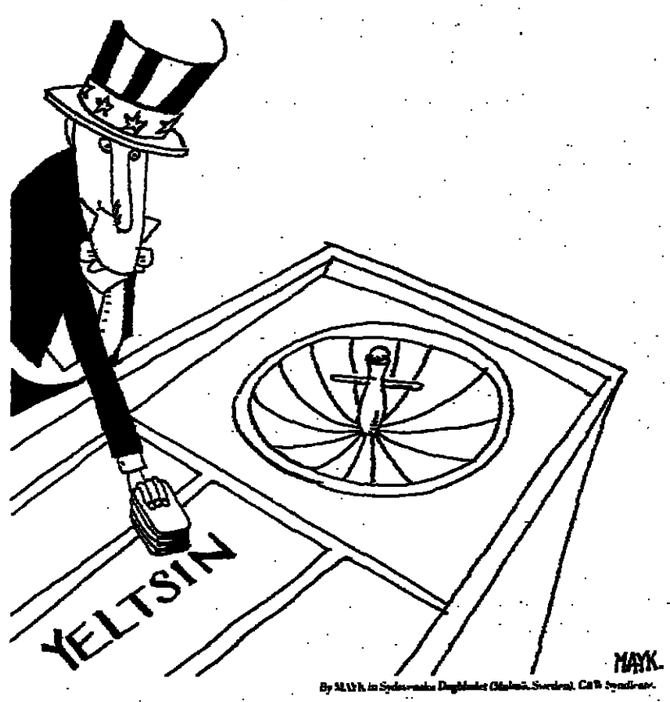
Even more important than the talking, he insists, is being forced to "listen in," in the way these summits impose, while others argue among themselves. "China should hear about the problems that preoccupy the West," he says. "Russia should hear how the Westerners talk to the Chinese leader, and vice versa. And it needs to be on a systematic basis."

Dividing relations into bilateral strands that only intersect in the backrooms where strategists calculate has become artificial. There are enough institutions for making speeches and asserting national demands. But there is not yet enough obligation for the few who have the power of decision to learn what their peers think.

It will probably be some time before the next big set of changes comes to China. The momentum of Deng Xiaoping's reign and the people he installed is likely to carry on for several years even after his death. But China has entered the global game and will not withdraw, so it will be transformed. Russia has broken out of its old system but has not really established a new one yet. It is floundering dangerously.

If there is not to be a backlash against the flagrant U.S. and European intervention in Russia's confused politics, Washington will need to be quite modest about its role if Mr. Yeltsin does win, as we must reluctantly hope. But we do have to take sides. We have too much at stake to be indifferent. Then, after elections, there does need to be the kind of top-level, regular "listening in" that Mr. Schmidt urges.

*© Flora Lewis*




# America Finds Consensus on China, but Is Anybody Listening?

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — In the past few weeks Bill Clinton, Bob Dole, Warren Christopher, Bill Bradley, Sam Nunn, Charles Robb and Newt Gingrich have all made statements on U.S.-China relations, and what is remarkable is how much they agree in their recommendations. What's going on here? What's going on is that seven years after the Tiananmen Square massacre, a new U.S. consensus on how to deal with China is taking shape.

The old U.S. policy consensus on China was shattered in the late 1980s. The collapse of the Soviet Union deprived the United States and China of their common enemy, which really was the glue holding together their strategic partnership. The Tiananmen massacre shifted the focus in Washington from looking for ways to cooperate with China on foreign policy to looking for ways to alter China's domestic policy. And there went the China consensus. While President George Bush wanted to find a way to maintain a dialogue with China, Congress and the public were so outraged over Tiananmen that all they wanted to do was punish "the butchers of Beijing."

But then two things happened. As China became an ever more lucrative market, Democrats started evolving a new strategy. They argued that trading with China was good business and good for promoting human rights, because it opened up China and forced it to adopt some rule of law. As this view gained currency, the left wing of the Democratic Party, which wanted to isolate China to promote human rights, became marginalized.

A parallel shift occurred on the strategic front. Geostrategists gradually went from arguing that the United States and China had to work together to deter a common enemy — Russia — to arguing that the U.S. and China needed to work together to deter a common enemy — China. That is, China became so big and potentially powerful that U.S. strategic interests mandated that Washington engage China — no matter how odious its regime. As this view gained currency, the right wing of the Republican Party, which wanted to protect Taiwan and isolate the Chinese Communists, became marginalized.

And thus was born the new U.S. consensus on China, which says: Give China most-favored-nation benefits to promote commerce and rule of law; intensify the dialogue with China's leadership to find areas of common strategic concern; work with China so that it becomes a "responsible" member of the international community and embraces global rules on trade, copyrights and weapons proliferation; deal with China's human rights abuses in a low-key manner, and protect Taiwan against any forced unification with China.

If the Chinese are smart, they will seize on this new consensus and meet Washington halfway. In doing so they could defuse the immediate tensions in the relationship — over trade and arms sales — and delay the fundamental tension, which is that America wants China to become a free-market democracy and its leaders do not.

But what if China's leaders are either too consumed by infighting to respond to the U.S. overture, or have lost too much control over parts of their country or parts of their government to live up to global rules on trade, copyright and missile sales? Or what if the Chinese leaders are feeling so economically powerful that they think they can bend international rules to China's low standards?

Beijing can no longer get by with saying, "If only the Americans had a realistic policy to engage us, then we could have a proper relationship." A realistic engagement of China is exactly what Americans are now talking about. It is up to China to prove that Americans are not just talking to themselves. Because if that's the case, then another consensus will eventually take shape here, and it won't be for engagement with China. It will be for containment of China.

*The New York Times.*

# Why Indulge Assad When He's Fading?

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — No troublemaker is more widely cultivated than President Hafez Assad of Syria. It is not simply that this tyrant, sometime obstructor of peace and patron of terrorism and drug trafficking has won U.S. indulgence by cooperating in his fashion in the Gulf War and sometimes in the search for Mideast peace. He has been practically canonized by U.S. administrations as a tactician of shrewdness and as an instructor in realpolitik. Yet a close look at these laurels shows them to be a joke.

Yes, you could say that in the Cold War years he found Syria a place in the Middle East sun. But where is he lately? These days Syria is not merely isolated. It is, as Andrew Rathmell demonstrates in Middle East International, encircled by countries that are more or less regional stalwarts and that are ever more closely tied to the United States.

Syria's most formidable neighbors, Turkey and Israel, fill this bill. Mr. Assad is left to sponsor politically costly terrorist raids on them. This policy further alienates Syria from the United States. Jordan is being brought into both the American and Israeli strategic orbits. The new Palestine has been consolidating an independence from Syria.

It is bad enough that Mr. Assad, if he ever had to meet Israeli power again, would have to do so alone. He also has lost his patron and principal arms supplier, the Soviet Union, and has failed to arrange any serviceable alternative.

By his performance, he has now come close to convincing even the most prominent current advocate of his availability as a regional interlocutor, Secretary of State Warren Christopher, that he may not be so available after all. He has undercut the part of the Israeli public ready to contemplate a swap of the Golan Heights for a peace with Syria.

The argument for engaging with Syria was always that it was a power that had to be dealt with. But Syria is now a much reduced power that remains ready to play the spoiler but seems unprepared for the heavy political lifting at home that it would take to fit it out for a serious peace initiative. Loser gets Syria. Why then would the United States, Israel or anyone else think there was much to gain from dealing with Mr. Assad? What can the Damascus strongman actually deliver now?

Go to the source, veteran strategist Albert Wohlstetter concludes, to the Syrian sources of terrorism. He would have Israel bomb Syrian war-making targets. He would have the United States end all pragmatic "partnerships with terrorists" of the sort that Washington has pursued with Syria.

Mideast specialist Daniel Pipes suggests that a tougher American line would not only facilitate a Syrian-Israeli peace but would also enable the West to draw Syria into a coalition of the willing against the threat of radical fundamentalism.

The United States, Israel and other friendly and dependent states have been constructing a Mideast strategic order that extends from the Mediterranean to the Gulf, contains Iraq and Iran and leaves Syria exposed — half in, half out. Some call it a post-Cold War Pax Americana. It carries some risks of political and military overreaching, but it also offers the United States a useful measure of bargaining and security advantage in an uncertain place and time.

*The Washington Post.*

# It's Too Early for a Bosnia-Wide Vote

By Morton I. Abramowitz

WASHINGTON — If you're a Bosnian, being certifiable might have some advantages: Western policy might begin to make some sense.

At the insistence of Western governments, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe is on the verge of certifying by or before June 14 that conditions can be met to hold "free and fair" Bosnia-wide elections by Sept. 14, which is to say while the indicted war criminals Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic are still running the Serb half of the country.

The head of the OSCE's election effort, former U.S. ambassador Robert H. Frowick, has acknowledged he is under "enormous pressure to find a way to meet reasonable desiderata to proceed" with the elections, lest the failure to hold them precipitate the collapse of the Dayton agreement and delay the departure of allied forces at year's end. Indeed, Mr. Frowick seems to be under greater pressure from Western governments to hold the elections despite Mr. Karadzic's grip on power than Mr. Karadzic is for undermining them.

The failure to hold elections in September won't bring Dayton to ruin, but the premature holding of them could. Dayton did two critical things: It stopped the war and, though it codified existing ethnic divisions, it held open the possibility for some sort of unified, multiethnic Bosnia.

Financial aid and elections were to have been the principal mechanisms for beginning a new political dynamic throughout Bosnia that could reorient it toward reconciliation and reconstruction. Granted, Dayton's timetable for elections was designed to fit the U.S. election schedule more than the realities in Bosnia. But implementation of the accord's provisions — especially its nonmilitary provisions — was supposed to help change those realities. While the economic lubrication of Dayton has started, it has been slow-going.

The West's sins of omission, combined with Mr. Karadzic's sins of commission at every turn, have ensured the absence of the conditions identified by the OSCE as prerequisite to certifying the holding of elections: freedom of expression, equal access of legitimate contenders to the media, freedom of movement for Bosnian citizens and a neutral political environment.

Freedom of expression and media access for all wishing to participate in the electoral process are especially problematic in Republika Srpska, where the Karadzic regime exercises control over the television, press and radio; there are only two tiny independent newspapers. Freedom of movement between the two Bosnian subentities — i.e., between Srpska and the Bosnian-Croat Federation — is highly limited and filled with danger. The return of refugees remains a long way off, and candidates elected by absentee ballot in areas from which they have been expelled are unlikely to be able to take office.

The political environment in Bosnia is not neutral but highly charged. The playing field is not just uneven, it is laced with land mines, and Mr. Karadzic is doing his best to make it a breeding ground for extremists.

It is madness for the West to rationalize that free and fair elections can be conducted in Bosnia while war criminals control at least half the country. It is incredible to think that American and other international forces would simply march out on schedule after elections that enshrine indicted war criminals in power. But then, who better than Mr. Karadzic to appreciate the West's logic — he was, after all, a psychiatrist long before he became a war criminal.

*Mr. Abramowitz is a former assistant secretary of state for intelligence and research. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.*

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1896: Tsar Is Crowned

PARIS — [The Herald says in an editorial:] From one end of Russia to the other people strained their mental vision yesterday [May 26] to the gorgeous culmination of the magnificent fêtes in Russia's Holy City. In the cathedral of the Assumption, one of the most important acts of this century was being performed in the crowning of Nicholas II. Now that the symbolic hat of Monomakh reposes on his brow, his subjects' devotion will be boundless.

### 1921: Leipzig Tribunal

LEIPZIG — The German Supreme Tribunal, trying cases of former German military and naval officers and non-commissioned officers charged by the Allies with inhuman treatment of military prisoners and civilians, this morning [May 26] returned a verdict of guilty in the first case to be tried, that of Karl Heinen. The former non-commissioned officer was sentenced to ten months in prison. Most of the Berlin papers say that Heinen, while a type of brutal man, is in reality only a cog in the great machine, and that his superiors should suffer as well as he.

### 1946: Self-Rule Ahead

NEW DELHI — British troops will remain in India during the preparatory period for Indian independence, but will not be retained thereafter if free India does not want them. This assurance was given today [May 25] by the British Cabinet delegation in the course of a 1,000 word statement. This falls far short of quieting the fears of Indian politicians, who are suspicious of British sincerity and are afraid that after completing the prolonged and painful process of constitution-making they may be frustrated in the attainment of their goal.

## CAREERS

# Analysts Move Up The Status Ladder

## Investors Pay High for Advice

*Reuters*

LONDON — Long perceived as anonymous back-office number-crunchers, far removed from the glamour of the mega-deals, analysts have become prized assets in the fierce competition between securities firms for global prominence.

In what is being referred to as "Big Bang II," international brokerage houses are pulling out all the stops to recruit the best analysts, who they increasingly see as strategic tools in the race to establish powerful trading desks and attract strong sales people.

"We're back to the '80s in terms of big salaries," said Petra Rickmeyer, senior consultant at Hoggett Bowers in London. "The money-driven factor is back as banks are finding it a necessity to spend more to attract the best."

With their new clout, the most highly rated analysts are now in a position to demand — and obtain — a slice of the vast profits stockbrokers and banks reap from hammering out mergers and acquisitions.

"Analysts are being attracted by the prospect of getting a percentage of the M&A flow that their research brings in to a bank," Ms. Rickmeyer said.

Recently, Salomon Brothers Inc. poached Merrill Lynch & Co.'s top-ranked media team in what news reports called a multimillion dollar package — just one of a series of fat salary offers to lure highly rated specialists.

Headhunters say rankings by business publications are crucial, since they not only determine the salary analysts can command but also shore up a bank's credibility.

"These surveys are becoming more and more important because they go out to clients, and it's easier for clients to gain confidence in the bank when they know they're dealing with the No. 1-rated analyst," said another recruitment analyst, who asked not to be named.

One headhunter said that a high rating can more than double an analyst's salary, depending on his reputation and how long he has been in the market.

"The top three-to-five rated analysts in a sector could easily move for £1 million ($662,000) each and while their basic salary may be only £100,000, they'll get a bonus of around £500,000 or a slice of revenue from primary issues depending how their package was structured," one headhunter said.

"Clients will give business to the analysts who are the best in their field and who they regard as the best for their business," he added.

### ■ Meriwether's Power Team

Bond trader John Meriwether and his colleagues at Long Term Capital Management earned investors 20.1 percent on their money in the first four months of 1996, putting them on pace for a profitable third year, investors said, Bloomberg Business News reported from New York.

At that pace, the Greenwich, Connecticut, firm could top its 1995 performance, when it generated a return of 42.8 percent after fees. Such huge returns are reaping a fortune for Mr. Meriwether and his 11 colleagues, who in 1995 collected more than $300 million in fees, investors said.

# Job Seekers Pound the On-Line Pavement

By Don Oldenburg
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Before racing out the door of his Virginia home for a job interview at an upstart Internet service provider, Mark Goldstein checked his computer one last time.

His screen-saver program, which automatically retrieves news, weather, sports and stock information hourly, informed him that the company's stock had jumped 5 percent that afternoon.

Great news, Mr. Goldstein thought. That was all he needed.

Well, not all. He already had done his homework. Scouring on-line through numerous newspaper and business-magazine articles about the small but hugely successful UUNET Technologies Inc., he knew the company's brief history as well as facts about its operation. After figuring that many companies create their own Web sites — cyberlocations where some companies post financial data, job openings, names of top executives and other material they deem important — he had no trouble finding UUNET's.

Mr. Goldstein even located the Web page of the company's vice president for sales, the man who would interview him. It gave details of his career, his age, where he went to college, where he grew up and even a photo.

He arrived at the interview knowing at least as much about the company and its vice president as they knew about him.

"I introduced myself," Mr. Goldstein recalled, "and after the usual small talk, I said to him, 'I noticed your stock is really moving today — up 5 percent.' He looked at me and said, 'You haven't checked in an hour, have you? It's up 7 now.' But, right away, he knew that I knew about his company."

As soon as he got home, Mr. Goldstein sat down at his computer and sent a thank-you message via electronic mail. The vice president replied by e-mail the next morning.

"It's a great way to keep in touch," Mr. Goldstein said. "Using the Internet is a skill everyone has got to learn if they are looking for a job."

The Internet has not replaced the résumé as the primary job-hunting tool, but with its vast resources of readily available information, its powerful searching capabilities and its speedy channels of communication, the computer network has begun to revolutionize the way people look for jobs.

"You can build a house with a hammer and a handsaw, or you can use an electric nailer and a power saw," Mr. Goldstein said. "When you're doing a job hunt, you can use the traditional methods of a résumé and telephone, but using on-line resources will save you time and effort."

**'There are so many jobs posted on the Internet. Allowing for multiple postings, there were at least 100,000 jobs offered at any point in time over the past six months.'**

"Ten minutes on the Internet and I can find out more information than I could acquire in two hours in the Library of Congress," he said. "And the neat thing is, I can do it sitting here at home at midnight on a Saturday. I can do this any time of the day, any day of the week."

Some Internet operations provide help in writing electronic résumés. For $25, Internet Executive Professionals, for instance, will create a Web site for posting a résumé. The Sacramento software manufacturer WinWay Corp. offers WinWay Resume 4.0, which lets a user create professional-quality résumés and provides an e-mail link that automatically converts a résumé into a proper e-mailing format.

But what has flooded the Internet recently is job openings. All of the major on-line services, such as America Online Inc., Compuserve Inc. and Prodigy, have areas and options to assist job-hunters — including classified help-wanted advertisements. On America Online, for instance, simply entering the word "jobs" produces several thousand opportunities and information from the employers trying to fill those positions.

Electronic bulletin boards such as Net Jobs and CareerMosaic provide thousands of help-wanted classifieds as well, and some allow job-seekers to post their résumés. Most charge nothing for their services; the few that charge nominal fees usually provide expanded services, such as categorizing résumés for easy access by employers or offering confidentiality.

"There are so many jobs posted on the Internet," said Mr. Goldstein, who has started teaching other job-seekers how to use the Internet. "About 1,500 or so corporations have moved parts of their employment functions on-line. About 2,500 to 3,000 employment firms, including headhunters, staffing agencies, temp companies, and recruiters, have ventured onto the Web in some form. Allowing for huge volumes of multiple postings, there were at least 100,000 jobs offered at any point in time over the past six months."

The Internet also offers career-decision data for job hunters just starting out, Mr. Goldstein said.

"There are some absolutely neat places to first determine what kind of career you are looking for," he said. "A great report by the Bureau of Labor Standards that projects job growth to the year 2005 came out in December. So if you think you want to be a landscape architect, you look at that report to find out if that field is shrinking, growing or doing nothing. There's an on-line salary guide: if I'd like to be an accountant and work in the Northeast, it gives an approximation of what that job pays."

In addition, Internet newsgroups and bulletin boards — sort of ongoing electronic conversations on specified topics — provide networking opportunities and insider information.

"I use them to keep up with the gossip," Mr. Goldstein said, "and every now and then, I send someone an e-mail asking if they know of any opportunities."

But if the Internet does wonders for finding the usual job-hunt information, it is even better for finding the unusual. What has been particularly helpful in his job search, Mr. Goldstein said, was a Web site that is, in effect, the national White Pages. He also has borrowed wording for his own résumé that he found while perusing résumé data banks. He has even researched other cities from a Web site that does nothing more than describe U.S. metropolitan areas.

Before leaving for one job interview, Mr. Goldstein realized he did not know where he was going. By keying in the company's address, a Web site called Map-quest zoomed in on a street map to show him where he was going and provided the directions to get there.

"I don't think that there's anything that I've had to find that I could not find on the Internet," he said, adding that that included finding a job more efficiently and intelligently than pounding the pavement.

Mr. Goldstein said he already had a couple of job offers and was confident he would find the right job soon.

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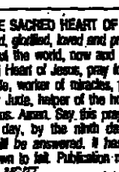
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## INTERNATIONAL

# Israeli Challengers Face-to-Face

## Peres-Netanyahu TV Debate Centers on Peace and Fear

By Daniel Williams
*Washington Post Service*

TEL AVIV — The candidates in Israel's tight electoral race for prime minister sparred Sunday in their sole face-to-face confrontation in a televised debate that centered on issues of peace and fear.

A somber-faced Prime Minister Shimon Peres, the incumbent and proponent of Middle East peace talks, parried aggressive thrusts from his rightist challenger, Benjamin Netanyahu, who believes the deals reached in talks so far have harmed rather than helped Israeli security.

The debate lasted only a half-hour and was held under restrictive rules. By mutual agreement, the candidates answered questions from a moderator, except at the end, when they were permitted to ask each other one question.

Mr. Netanyahu frequently addressed Mr. Peres directly, but they were never shown on the screen reacting to one another, nor for that matter, were they presented in the same camera shot, except from the back.

Each candidate, in the American style, tried to stick to key messages, which they delivered almost no matter what the question: Mr. Peres emphasized prosperity and hope for the future, Mr. Netanyahu, the horror of terror bombings that have accompanied the peace talks.

Israelis will vote Wednesday, and the race for prime minister is regarded by pollsters as close. Experts said they expected little change from the results of the debate, unless one candidate fumbled badly. Neither seemed to.

Because the debate was taped in the morning, each contestant was able to declare victory all day before anyone got a chance to view the actual debate.

In any event, because of the unusually impersonal style of this year's campaign, the face-off was eagerly anticipated. Public appearances have been fewer than in past elections, and have frequently taken place in carefully controlled settings stocked with supporters.

The subdued style owed partly to security worries in the aftermath of last year's assassination of Mr. Peres's predecessor, Yitzhak Rabin, as well as concern about terrorist bombings. Israel's borders with the West Bank and Gaza Strip will be sealed until election day to keep Palestinians out.

Mr. Peres, 73, looking rather hollow-eyed, has never been regarded as a top television performer. "Israel has marched forward," he said. "With regard to the future, the decision is between moving forward or returning back."

He also blamed Mr. Netanyahu for sowing fear. "We won in all the wars, and we will defeat terror," he said.

In his opening statement and in answers to two questions, Mr. Peres defended himself against Mr. Netanyahu's accusations that he was willing to give part of Jerusalem to the Palestinians to reach a final peace accord. Mr. Peres said he would do nothing of the sort.

Mr. Peres was not asked directly about plans to give Palestinians more land in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank on top of areas they already control. And he was vague about his plans to return the Golan Heights to Syria in return for peace and open relations.

"We insist on security arrangements," he said. "We will conduct the negotiations in a determined and stubborn fashion, and we will reach an agreement."

At the end of the debate, Mr. Peres invoked the memory of Mr. Rabin, as he has frequently done during the campaign. "The messenger was killed, but not the message," he said.

Mr. Netanyahu, 46, who is regarded as a master of television, asserted that peace talks had only made Israelis more fearful.

"Our children are afraid to get on the bus," he said. "Many of you who are watching are now watching us now get up in the morning and ask yourselves whether the next attack will happen today."

Mr. Netanyahu avoided a question about how much money he would spend to develop settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which were constructed over the years largely to make it difficult for Palestinians to control contiguous stretches of land.

He accused Mr. Peres, in effect, of putting Yasser Arafat in charge of Israeli security by letting the Palestinians control part of Gaza and the West Bank. Later, Mr. Netanyahu raised the stakes, saying Mr. Peres's policies had "brought Israel to the brink of destruction and been a total fiasco."



Agence France-Presse

**SENTENCED IN EGYPT — Abdul Malek Abdel Monheim Ali Hamed crying as he is led away from a military court, where the former navy sergeant was given a life sentence at hard labor for spying for Israel.**

# WHO to Destroy Last of the Smallpox Virus

*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — The World Health Organization has decided to destroy the last remaining stocks of the smallpox virus, one of the biggest killers in history.

Destruction is scheduled for June 30, 1999, according to a plan that representatives of 190 counties approved on the last day of the organization's weeklong annual meeting. Final approval is required by member countries of WHO, the United Nations agency in Geneva, at their May 1999 meeting.

WHO declared smallpox eradicated in 1980 after a worldwide program of immunization and case hunting. Smallpox is the only naturally occurring disease ever erased from the human population. Destruction of the virus, , known as variola, would be the last step in the eradication program and the first deliberate extinction of a species.

# Bombers' Identity Upsets Saudis

By John Lancaster
*Washington Post Service*

RIYADH — The arrest of four Saudi men for the bombing of a U.S. military training mission here in November has come as disturbing news to many Saudis, who had assumed that only non-Saudis could have planned and executed such a destructive act.

In confessions last month that were televised, the four young men — Riyadh residents who said they had worked in private business — described how they had smuggled explosives from Yemen and timed them to go off in a pickup truck parked outside the training mission attached to the Saudi National Guard. The bomb killed five Americans and two Indians.

The men's confessions were at odds with widespread public belief here that the bombing had been ordered by a hostile government in Iraq, Iran or Sudan. While government officials say they cannot rule out such a connection, they acknowledge that the bombers appear to have been home-grown Islamic extremists acting without outside help.

Three had joined the guerrilla forces fighting against the Soviet Army in Afghanistan during the late 1980s. One said he fought on the side of the Muslims in Bosnia during the war in that former Yugoslav republic.

Several government officials drew a parallel to the April 1995 bombing of the federal building in Oklahoma City, which initially was assumed to have been the work of Middle East terrorists. That theory was discarded after the arrest of two Americans.

"We thought initially that there was foreign involvement, but we came to the conclusion there was not," Abdulaziz Twaijry, assistant commander of the National Guard, said in an interview. "These were young individuals who had fought in Afghanistan, came back, had strange ideas and committed a crime rejected by everyone."

The men were said to have acknowledged ideological ties to well-known Islamic extremists abroad. They also acknowledged a connection to Egypt's Islamic Group, which has waged a four-year battle to overthrow the government of President Hosni Mubarak.

By any conventional standard, the Saudi government is an extremely conservative Islamic state that rigorously enforces Islamic law, known as *sharia*.

In recent years, however, Islamic extremists in Saudi Arabia have questioned the legitimacy of the government because of its strong ties to the West and what they perceive as corruption and hypocrisy on the part of the royal family.

In their confessions, the men linked to the bomb echoed those views, reinforcing fears of further attacks on the ruling family and its Western supporters.

On March 29, Saudi border guards intercepted a car trying to enter from Jordan packed with plastic explosives.

In a broadcast statement last month, the Saudi interior minister, Prince Nayef, warned that the country was not immune to further attacks.

"We are not isolated from the rest of the world," he said. "We are part of it, and I can say our country is targeted."

Saudi authorities have released few details of their investigation and did not even announce the arrest of the four men until they appeared on television to confess on April 22. The nature of the confessions led diplomats to conclude that the men had been coerced, possibly by torture.

At the same time, diplomats say, there is no reason to believe that Saudi authorities fabricated the confessions, since they tend to point to the conclusion the government feared most: that the bombing was a home-grown conspiracy.

"The result is 180 degrees opposite, what Saudis were saying at the time," said a Western diplomat. "They said it couldn't be Saudis and that it was directed against Americans. Well, it was Saudis, and it was directed against the ruling, Saud family."

The United States sent a team of agents to help with the investigation but the suspects were tracked down by the Interior Ministry.

The Saudi official said the investigators began by sifting through files of 15,000 Saudis who had fought in the Afghan war, a breeding ground for Islamic extremists.

# GENES: *Tests Raise the Specter of DNA-based Discrimination*

Continued from Page 1

The fledgling genetic testing industry, which foresees soaring profits in the next few years, is pushing hard to get its tests to market. Similarly, insurers desperately want to peek at their clients' genes to help predict their medical fates — and to set their insurance rates accordingly.

On the other hand, many scientists, doctors and patients' groups argue that, at least for now, most gene testing should be limited to research studies, which could keep track of how people with various "bad" genes actually fare over the years. Studies also could compare different preventive treatments.

Extra time also would allow Congress and other institutions to devise safeguards against the misuse of genetic information.

With these concerns in mind, several prestigious scientific organizations — including the American Society for Human Genetics, the National Advisory Council for Human Genome Research and the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer, which is coordinated by the U.S. Public Health Service — have come out against commercialization of the BRCA1 test, the first crude predictor of cancer risk to come on the market.

Many genetic tests — especially those for rare diseases — can predict with certainty a person's fate. Everyone who tests positive for the genetic defect associated with Huntington's disease, for example, will get the fatal neurodegenerative disease, probably in midlife.

But other tests — especially those for more common diseases such as cancer and Alzheimer's disease — offer far less definite predictions.

The breast cancer test, which looks for a spelling error in the BRCA1 gene, is one such test. That is not to say it is useless. For some carefully selected women already diagnosed with breast cancer, a positive test can indicate the need for more aggressive therapy. And for a woman whose mother or sister had breast cancer from a BRCA1 mutation, a negative test can provide some reassurance. What remains unproved, however, is the value of the test for the more than 95 percent of women who do not fit into those categories.

Congress could make it illegal for insurers and employers to discriminate on the basis of genetic information. Both the House and Senate versions of the health care bill contain language that would prohibit some forms of genetic discrimination.

They would preclude companies from using genetic information to deny an insured person continued insurance when that person changes health plans. But they offer little or no protection to people who do not yet have insurance and are trying to get it. And other safeguards are far from complete.

According to many experts, the last hope for intelligent guidance on the gene-testing issue may be a federal task force convened last year by the National Institutes of Health and the Department of Energy.

The task force, with representatives from the medical profession, the testing and insurance industries and patients' rights groups, is preparing a wide-ranging report on the ethical, legal and social implications of genetic testing, due by the end of the year. But consensus has been difficult to achieve.

# ALBANIA: *Election Is Cast Into Doubt as 5 Parties Withdraw*

Continued from Page 1

the Socialists. But the voting was marred by several incidents, including a knife attack, as opposition groups claimed their supporters had been arrested and intimidated.

In Tropoje in the northwest, a ruling party official who is the chairman of a commission monitoring the election was attacked with a knife, the electoral commission said.

A Socialist Party official was found with 700 fake copies of electoral registers in Vlore, in the south, prompting President Berisha to delay the closing time for polling stations by two hours to allow new copies to be distributed.

The Socialists and one ally, the Democratic Alliance, an offshoot of the ruling party, charged that at least 10 of their members had been detained "with the obvious aim of intimidating electors."

President Berisha rejected the allegations of manipulation. Speaking on state television, he said the Socialists had withdrawn because they were about to lose the elections.

"I would like to assure the Albanian electorate in general, and especially voters of the Socialist Party and the other opposition parties, that every vote of theirs will be counted with honesty and correctness," he said.

Albanians turned out early and in numbers to vote in an election that came down to a fight between Mr. Berisha's Democrats and the Socialists.

The country's 2.2 million registered voters, from a population of 3.2 million, were choosing 140 deputies to Parliament.

Officials of Mr. Berisha's party said that 90 percent of the voters in his political stronghold of Kavaja, 60 kilometers (40 miles) southwest of Tirana, had voted by noon. Final results of the election were not expected until Monday.

The Democratic Party and the Socialists campaigned on similar themes, with both pledging to pursue market reforms, create jobs, consolidate private property and bring Albania into the European Union.

The Democrats recalled the repression of the communist era and raised the specter of a Communist comeback if it lost.

The Socialists criticized the "dictatorship" of the Democrats and warned that Mr. Berisha was trying to become a "new strongman."

The leader of the Socialists, Fatos Nano, is in jail, and dozens of opposition politicians, including Mr. Nano's deputy, Servet Pellumbi, were barred from running under a law that prevents members of the former regime from seeking office until the year 2002.

The opposition contends that the Democrats have used the law to sideline political foes. *(AFP, Reuters, AP)*

# BURMA: *Rally Proceeds*

Continued from Page 1

it was "deeply concerned" about the arrests and had sent a special envoy to discuss a coordinated response with European and Asian allies.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi said her party, formed in September 1988 but later intimidated into silence after the detention of its leaders and hundreds of its supporters, planned a more active future.

"Our party work must increase in momentum," she said. "We need to do more, we need to have the right to do more. We'll have to create opportunities and do more as a political party.

"As you all know, the authorities tried very hard to prevent us from holding this conference, but we were determined to go ahead with it."

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the 1991 recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize for her nonviolent campaign, has stressed patience and moderation since her release in July from six years of house arrest.

She said the campaign must now be stepped up, although that decision was not made to test the governing council's tolerance.

"We do what we feel we ought to do as a political party," she said. "We have to have patience to a certain degree."

But she added that "patience does not mean sitting and taking everything that they do to us." *(Reuters, AP)*

# DAIMLER: *Company Paid Bonuses in Bad Year*

Continued from Page 1

proved a "special arrangement," Mr. Zanger confirmed. He refused to confirm a report in a German newspaper, which calculated an average per-member 1995 bonus of 600,000 DM. Despite the increase, average total compensation for board members still fell about 25 percent from 1994, according to the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

The full board, which shrunk to seven from eight members in mid-1995, received 11.9 million DM in total 1995 pay and bonuses, according to the company's annual report, which did not itemize the pay of individual members. That compares with 16.8 million DM for the eight-member board in 1994.

The historic net loss last year of 5.7 billion DM is at the center of a shareholder lawsuit over the company's disclosure policies. Daimler is the parent company of the luxury car maker Mercedes-Benz AG and has other operations that include aerospace and rail transportation.

The suit, still under investigation, is based on the chronology of events surrounding last year's annual meeting, when the former management board chairman, Edzard Reuter, boldly told shareholders he expected an increase in 1995 earnings. Mr. Reuter, who retired on the day of last year's meeting, was contradicted only five weeks later when the new chairman, Jürgen Schrempp, told the public to brace for "severe losses."

The affair, which has quickly snowballed into Germany's most sensational case of shareholder activism, took an unexpected turn last week at the company's annual meeting, when Daimler's chief financial officer conceded he was aware of the risk of a loss in 1995 before Mr. Reuter made a prediction of a profit.

Manfred Gentz said Mr. Reuter had not been informed of a study showing the risk because it was not reliable and was not part of operative planning.

Most of last year's deficit stemmed from the sale, closure and restructuring of loss-making operations that had not been decided at the time that Mr. Reuter made his prediction. The internal study cited by Mr. Gentz analyzed the drop in the dollar, leading to a forecast of a possible 302-million DM shortfall.

Daimler points out that it has cooperated with investigators and has supplied the forecast from Mr. Gentz and other documents related to the company's decision to change the 1995 outlook.

The stock market has applauded the restructuring, bidding the company's stock 30 percent higher since last June's warnings of a loss. Indeed, the quickness of the divestitures was one of the reasons for the 1995 bonuses, the chairman of the supervisory board, Hilmar Kopper, reportedly said. Mr. Kopper is chairman of Deutsche Bank AG, Daimler's biggest single shareholder.

# BRIDES: *Stamping Out Love via Mail Orders*

Continued from Page 1

women involved in this industry, there's this inherent imbalance of power right from the start."

Nearly 20,000 Filipino women leave their country each year as the fiancees of foreigners, driven by a desire to live a better life in countries with higher standards of living. Because they speak English and are familiar with Western ways and culture, Filipinos are particularly attractive to Americans.

For the owners of international mating services, and the many customers, the Blackwell case is an aberration. Although exact numbers are not available, researchers say up to 4,000 American men find foreign brides through the services every year.

"This is not like ordering a refrigerator from the Sears catalogue," said Bob Burrows, who runs one of the oldest and largest international matching services, Cherry Blossoms Inc., in Hawaii. "These are willing people, on both sides, who call and write each other and fall in love."

The Philippine government has banned all advertisements for women to become mail-order brides, though the law is widely ignored. Since the Blackwell case, there have been calls for similar restrictions in the United States. The courts have tended to protect most advertisements — with the exceptions of such things as child pornography — on First Amendment grounds.

Some critics now say that the mail-order bride services should at least be regulated, and should try to screen out people with problems.

"We help some of these brides who have been battered get restrictive orders," said Sumiko Hennessy, executive director of the Asian Pacific Development Center, a mental health agency in Denver, "and as we go through the background on the men you can sometimes find five different cases of domestic abuse or problems with the law.

"What you have are older men, people with three divorces, alcohol problems. But we only see the worst cases, so I know not all mail-order brides end up this way."

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# RUSSIA: *Whatever the Voters Do, They Expect Yeltsin to Win, Fairly or Otherwise*

Continued from Page 1

Yeltsin's confidant and security chief, justified his suggestion that the elections be postponed by arguing that society — even families — might be divided over the vote. Too dangerous, concluded the general.

The opposition sees things similarly. Alexei Podberyozkin, a key adviser to the Communists, told The Moscow Times that elections were a terrible way to determine a country's fate. He recommended a coalition "government of people's trust."

"Imagine you are a candidate," he said. "He who loses, loses everything. It's not like in the United States, where he goes into honored retirement. He loses everything and might even go to jail. The stakes are too high."

Beyond the peculiarities of Russia's political culture, Mr. Yeltsin's own biography gives no hint of a man who has ever contemplated a gracious exit from the political stage.

He has been at the helm of something — a huge construction concern, a province, a city, a country — for his entire adult life. His instinct for political survival has repeatedly played itself out by confrontation, not compromise, and that instinct has served him well in the past.

While it is true he has created more space for democratic liberties, political opposition and free expression than any man in Russian history, he has also thrown such niceties overboard when it came to safeguarding his own powers. Witness the parliamentary revolt in October 1993, which Mr. Yeltsin crushed with tanks.

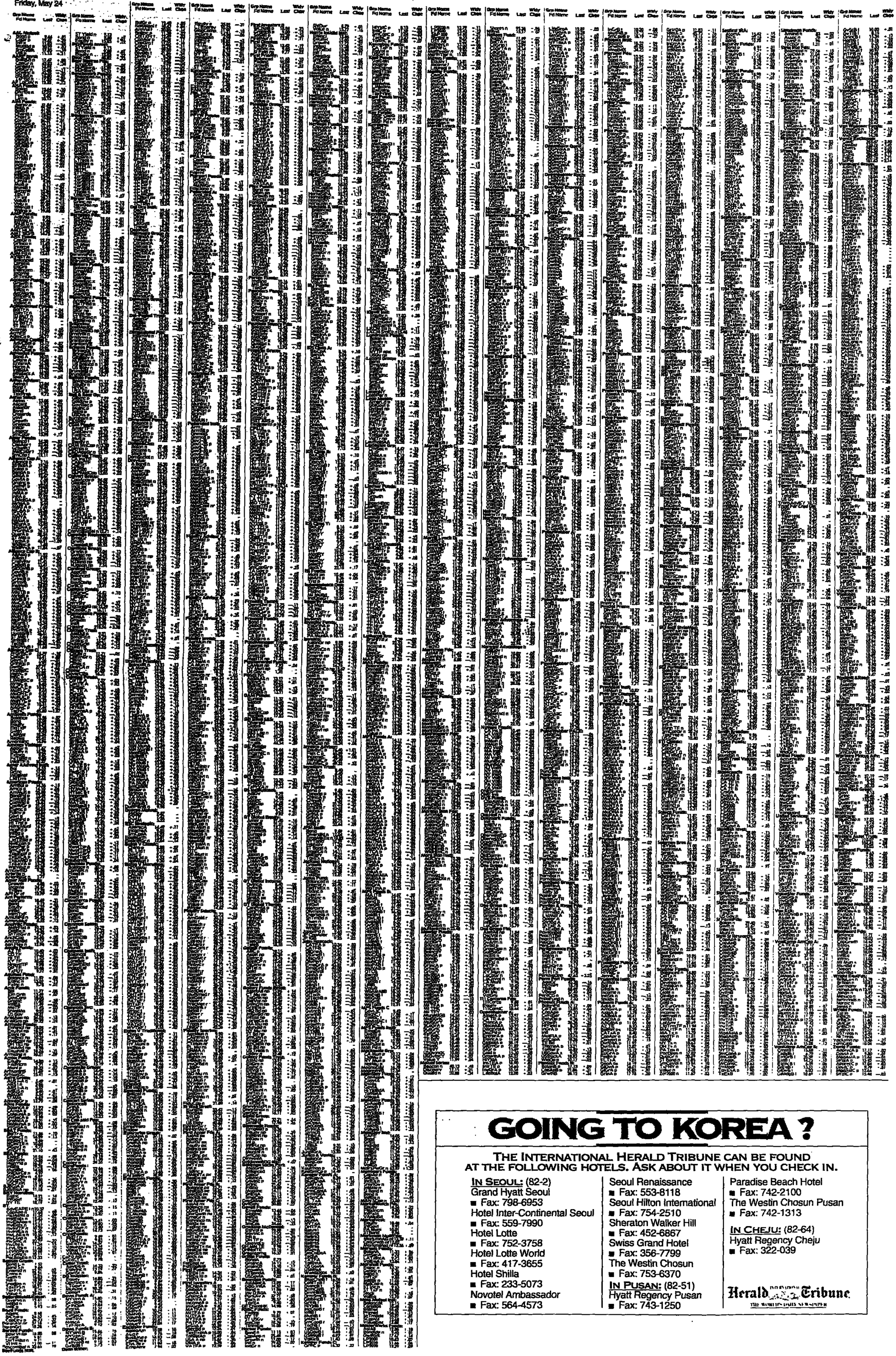
Given that, it is no surprise the talk in political circles these days is how Mr. Yeltsin and his inner circle of advisers are maneuvering to retain their grip on power. That speculation is not confined to those in the know. Public-opinion polls suggest that between half and two-thirds of the Russian voters believe the elections will be rigged.

According to Scott Bruckner, director of the Moscow office of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Mr. Yeltsin has ordered six teams of Kremlin aides to devise six contingency plans that could be activated if Mr. Yeltsin trails his Communist rivals by 5 percent or more after the first round of balloting next month. A second round run-off is expected in July, most likely between Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Zyuganov.

Some diplomats say they believe there could be a last-minute deal between Mr. Yeltsin and the Communists. Others think it is too late for that.

# MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading
Friday, May 24




## GOING TO KOREA ?

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**IN SEOUL:** (82-2)
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■ Fax: 798-6953
Hotel Inter-Continental Seoul
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■ Fax: 752-3758
Hotel Lotte World
■ Fax: 417-3655
Hotel Shilla
■ Fax: 233-5073
Novotel Ambassador
■ Fax: 564-4573
Seoul Renaissance
■ Fax: 553-8118
Seoul Hilton International
■ Fax: 754-2510
Sheraton Walker Hill
■ Fax: 452-6867
Swiss Grand Hotel
■ Fax: 356-7799
The Westin Chosun
■ Fax: 753-6370

**IN PUSAN:** (82-51)
Hyatt Regency Pusan
■ Fax: 743-1250
Paradise Beach Hotel
■ Fax: 742-2100
The Westin Chosun Pusan
■ Fax: 742-1313

**IN CHEJU:** (82-64)
Hyatt Regency Cheju
■ Fax: 322-039

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

## CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

# A Game of Rate Speculation Underpins Dollar's Gain Against the Yen

By Carl Gewirtz
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Seeing is believing and, at a glance, the dollar is on a roll — up 1 percent last week against the yen and a mere one yen away from this year's high and its best level since early 1994.

But the problem is that seeing is really not enough. It helps to know why.

Japanese officials notwithstanding, the reason is not the result of a sustainable collapse in the nation's huge trade surplus but rather a more mundane game of speculation known as "carry trade."

There is nothing new in the story that short-term Japanese interest rates are near historic lows, with the annual cost to borrow three-month money at a mere 0.625 percent. But recent official assurances that rates are not about to be increased have given great comfort to the heavy betters — hedge funds and the proprietary trading desks of banks — that it is safe to borrow yen, sell them for dollars and buy two-year Treasury bills yielding almost 6 percent. That works out to a 5.375 percent profit spread.

There is more. If the dollar continues to advance, say from 104 yen to almost 108 yen, and such a carry trade were unwound, the profit spread would grow another 3.9 percent just on the foreign exchange side of the transaction, by repurchasing yen at a cheaper rate.

Like all bets, there are risks. If U.S. interest rates suddenly rise, the price of the paper purchased would fall — eroding the profitability on the investment. Likewise, if Japanese interest rates rise, the cost to roll over the yen loan would increase and the yen might rise, possibly swinging a hoped-for foreign exchange profit into a loss.

Such worries in late February led to a massive unwinding of this trade. At the time, bankers estimated that the equivalent of $35 billion worth of yen had been borrowed. Unwinding the trade further pushed up the yield on short-term Treasury bills and fed a sudden strengthening of the yen.

By the end of March, the end of the fiscal year in Japan, outstanding carry trade was estimated at only some $5 billion.

Such outstanding positions are reported increasing by some $5 billion a week now and are estimated to total some $25 billion — which goes a long way toward explaining the rise in the dollar from 104 yen at the end of April to 107.9 yen now.

A report last week that Eisuke Sakakibara, the director-general of the Finance Ministry's international finance bureau, saw justification for the dollar at 130 yen should certainly delight the speculators holding such carry trades.

But Jasper Koll at J.P. Morgan and Robert Feldman at Salomon Brothers see no reason to extrapolate the recent sharp decline in Japan's trade surplus indefinitely into the future. Recovering demand in Japan's main export markets, a more competitive exchange rate for the yen and the erosion of exceptional factors that bolstered the value of imports in yen terms will contribute to a revival of the trade surplus by midsummer, they said.

Mr. Koll warned that with Japanese officials reporting that the average exporter makes a profit with the dollar at 104 yen, there was a serious risk of an export boom by late autumn that could reignite U.S.-Japanese trade frictions that last year pushed the yen to a record high.

More immediately, with the government to issue its Tankan report on the state of the economy on June 7, there is a good possibility that speculators will be looking to take profits on the carry trade before then and to reopen the trade when the dollar is again near 104 yen.

## Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending May 24. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

### Austrian Schilling

| Rnk Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 233 Austria | 7 | 05/16/05 | 103.9000 | 6.7400 |

### Belgian Franc

| Rnk Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 179 Belgium Tbills | zero | 09/05/96 | 98.4896 | 5.3600 |
| 180 Belgium | 6¼ | 05/25/97 | 103.4000 | 6.5300 |
| 217 Belgium | 9¼ | 08/29/97 | 107.1500 | 8.6300 |

### British Pound

| Rnk Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 231 Hanson Trust | 10 | 04/18/06 | 107.0000 | 9.3500 |

### Canadian Dollar

| Rnk Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 213 Canada Tbills | zero | 06/20/96 | 99.6390 | 4.6600 |
| 242 Canada | 5¾ | 03/01/99 | 98.4500 | 5.8400 |

### Danish Krone

| Rnk Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 Denmark | 8 | 03/15/06 | 104.3400 | 7.6700 |
| 25 Denmark | 7 | 12/15/04 | 99.4400 | 7.0400 |
| 27 Denmark | 7 | 08/15/97 | 103.1200 | 6.7900 |
| 30 Denmark | 9 | 11/15/98 | 108.9500 | 8.2600 |
| 33 Denmark | 9 | 11/15/00 | 111.2900 | 8.0900 |
| 45 Denmark | 7 | 11/10/24 | 86.4200 | 8.1000 |
| 56 Denmark | 8 | 05/15/03 | 106.3600 | 7.5200 |
| 68 Denmark | 8 | 11/15/01 | 107.2000 | 7.4600 |
| 82 Denmark | 6 | 12/10/99 | 101.6000 | 5.9100 |
| 94 Denmark | 7 | 02/15/98 | 103.7000 | 6.7500 |
| 98 Denmark | 9 | 11/15/96 | 102.1100 | 8.8100 |
| 104 Denmark T-bills | zero | 07/01/96 | 99.6047 | 3.6800 |
| 117 Nykredit | 6 | 10/01/26 | 80.5500 | 7.4500 |
| 154 Denmark | 6¼ | 02/10/97 | 101.4700 | 6.1600 |
| 160 Denmark | 10 | 11/15/96 | 102.4400 | 9.7600 |
| 250 Denmark T-bills | zero | 10/01/96 | 98.6710 | 3.7700 |

### Deutsche Mark

| Rnk Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Germany | 5¾ | 08/22/00 | 102.7060 | 5.6000 |
| 2 Germany | 6 | 01/05/06 | 97.1160 | 6.1800 |
| 3 Germany | 5⅛ | 11/21/00 | 100.0914 | 5.1200 |
| 4 Germany | 6⅞ | 05/12/05 | 103.4725 | 6.6400 |
| 5 Germany | 6 | 02/16/06 | 97.0186 | 6.1800 |
| 6 Germany | 6¼ | 04/26/06 | 98.7717 | 6.3300 |
| 8 Germany | 8¾ | 08/20/01 | 115.3000 | 7.5900 |
| 9 Germany | 6½ | 10/14/05 | 100.7343 | 6.4500 |
| 10 Germany | 7⅜ | 01/03/05 | 106.8600 | 6.9000 |
| 12 Germany | 5⅝ | 05/15/00 | 103.4350 | 5.6800 |
| 14 Germany | 8 | 01/21/02 | 111.3250 | 7.1900 |
| 16 Germany | 8½ | 02/20/01 | 113.2400 | 7.5100 |
| 17 Germany | 6½ | 03/15/00 | 105.6050 | 6.1600 |
| 18 Treuhand | 7½ | 09/09/04 | 107.7250 | 6.9600 |
| 19 Treuhand | 6⅞ | 06/11/03 | 104.7550 | 6.5600 |
| 20 Treuhand | 6⅝ | 07/09/03 | 103.2100 | 6.4200 |
| 21 Germany | 6¼ | 01/04/24 | 88.9583 | 7.0300 |
| 22 Germany | 7 | 01/13/00 | 107.3563 | 6.5200 |
| 23 Germany | 8 | 07/22/02 | 111.5333 | 7.1700 |
| 24 Treuhand | 6⅝ | 05/13/04 | 103.2200 | 6.5400 |
| 26 Germany | 8¼ | 09/20/01 | 112.6500 | 7.3200 |
| 29 Germany | 6⅝ | 01/20/98 | 104.5400 | 6.3400 |
| 31 Treuhand | 6¼ | 03/04/04 | 100.4600 | 6.2200 |
| 32 Germany | 7½ | 11/11/04 | 107.7750 | 6.9600 |
| 34 Treuhand | 7⅜ | 12/02/02 | 108.0033 | 6.8300 |
| 36 Germany | 5¼ | 11/20/97 | 102.3200 | 5.1300 |
| 37 Germany | 6 | 02/20/98 | 103.7000 | 5.7900 |
| 38 Treuhand | 7¾ | 10/01/02 | 110.0100 | 7.0400 |
| 39 Germany | 6⅜ | 05/20/98 | 104.7000 | 6.0900 |
| 40 Treuhand | 7⅛ | 01/29/03 | 106.4750 | 6.6900 |
| 44 Germany | 8¼ | 05/21/01 | 113.1500 | 7.4000 |
| 46 Germany | 6½ | 07/15/03 | 102.5800 | 6.3400 |
| 47 Germany | 9 | 10/20/00 | 114¾ | 7.8400 |
| 48 Treuhand | 6⅜ | 07/01/99 | 105.2700 | 6.0600 |
| 49 Treuhand | 6½ | 04/23/03 | 102.8100 | 6.3200 |
| 50 Germany | 6¾ | 04/22/03 | 104.3350 | 6.4700 |
| 51 Germany | 8 | 03/20/97 | 103.7000 | 7.7100 |
| 52 Germany | 7⅛ | 12/20/02 | 106.7100 | 6.6800 |
| 53 Germany | 8¾ | 07/20/00 | 113.5300 | 7.7100 |
| 57 Germany | 7 | 12/22/97 | 104.9833 | 6.6700 |
| 58 Germany | 5¾ | 08/20/98 | 103.7700 | 5.5400 |
| 59 Treuhand | 5¾ | 04/29/99 | 103.7300 | 5.5400 |
| 60 Germany | 8¼ | 07/21/97 | 105.3700 | 7.8300 |
| 61 Germany | 6 | 09/15/03 | 100.0850 | 5.9900 |
| 63 Germany | 7½ | 10/20/97 | 104.8800 | 6.9100 |
| 64 Germany | 8⅞ | 12/20/00 | 114.6000 | 7.7400 |
| 66 Treuhand | 7 | 11/25/99 | 107.4700 | 6.5100 |
| 67 Treuhand | 6⅛ | 06/25/98 | 104.2900 | 5.8700 |
| 71 Treuhand | 5⅝ | 09/24/98 | 103.4700 | 5.4400 |
| 72 Germany | 9 | 01/22/01 | 115.20 | 7.8100 |
| 74 Germany | 6 | 06/20/16 | 88.9417 | 6.7500 |
| 75 Germany | 6¾ | 07/15/04 | 103.2750 | 6.5400 |
| 76 Treuhand | 6⅛ | 03/26/98 | 104.0800 | 5.8800 |
| 78 Germany | 6¾ | 09/15/99 | 106.5800 | 6.3300 |
| 79 Germany | 3.105 | 09/30/04 | 99.0500 | 3.0755 |
| 83 Germany | 7¼ | 10/21/02 | 107.6533 | 6.7300 |
| 85 Germany | 6⅞ | 02/24/99 | 106.5250 | 6.4500 |
| 86 Germany | 8½ | 08/21/00 | 112.70 | 7.5400 |
| 88 Germany | 8¾ | 05/22/00 | 113.3700 | 7.7200 |
| 89 Treuhand | 5 | 01/14/99 | 102.0267 | 4.9000 |
| 96 Germany | 8 | 09/22/97 | 105.6600 | 7.5700 |
| 97 Treuhand | 6 | 11/12/03 | 99.5960 | 6.0200 |
| 100 Deut Bbahn | 6⅛ | 10/28/03 | 99.8257 | 6.1400 |
| 101 Treuhand | 6½ | 07/29/99 | 104.9600 | 5.9500 |
| 103 Germany | 5¼ | 10/20/98 | 102.8583 | 5.1000 |
| 105 Germany | 8⅜ | 01/20/97 | 103.1820 | 8.1200 |
| 107 Germany | 5¾ | 05/28/99 | 103.6600 | 5.5500 |
| 109 Germany | 6⅛ | 05/20/99 | 104.8767 | 5.8400 |
| 113 Germany | 6⅞ | 12/02/98 | 106.4350 | 6.4600 |
| 115 Germany | 7½ | 10/20/97 | 105.2100 | 7.1300 |
| 121 Germany | 8½ | 08/20/96 | 101.1300 | 8.4100 |
| 127 Germany | 5¼ | 02/25/98 | 102.5100 | 5.1200 |
| 136 World Bank | 7⅛ | 04/12/05 | 104.5000 | 6.8200 |
| 137 Germany | 5⅜ | 02/22/99 | 103.0600 | 5.2200 |
| 138 Treuhand | 5 | 12/17/98 | 102.0600 | 4.9000 |
| 139 Germany | 7⅛ | 11/21/96 | 101.8000 | 7.0000 |
| 142 Germany | 5¾ | 08/20/97 | 102.7000 | 5.6000 |
| 155 Germany | 6¼ | 02/20/98 | 104.0050 | 6.0100 |
| 170 Germany | 6⅜ | 01/20/98 | 104.0760 | 6.1300 |
| 171 Germany | 6⅜ | 08/20/97 | 103.4000 | 6.1700 |
| 172 Spain | 7¼ | 03/04/03 | 106.0000 | 6.8400 |
| 173 Austria | 7½ | 05/03/07 | 105.0000 | 6.9000 |
| 181 Germany | 6⅜ | 08/14/98 | 105.0225 | 6.0700 |
| 184 Nat Bk Hungary | 4.213 | 05/21/02 | 100.0200 | 4.2133 |
| 193 Argentina | 11¾ | 05/20/11 | 99.1500 | 11.8500 |
| 196 Depfa | zero | 02/22/01 | 98.6000 | — |
| 198 Credit Foncier | 7¼ | 02/24/03 | 102.6000 | 7.0700 |
| 202 Britain | 7⅛ | 10/28/97 | 104.7000 | 6.8100 |
| 204 Germany | 6¾ | 05/02/03 | 103.3133 | 6.5300 |
| 208 Ontario | 5 | 02/15/01 | 97.8000 | 5.1100 |
| 214 Germany | 7¾ | 02/21/00 | 109.6133 | 7.0700 |
| 216 Sweden | 6½ | 03/05/08 | 97.4000 | 6.6700 |
| 218 Bundespost | 7¾ | 10/01/04 | 108.4000 | 7.1500 |
| 228 Volkswagen | 4.85 | 02/28/01 | 96.6050 | 5.0200 |
| 236 Germany | 6⅞ | 05/20/97 | 102.9000 | 6.2000 |
| 237 Argentina | 7 | 05/20/99 | 99.8500 | 7.0100 |
| 238 EIB | 5⅛ | 05/08/01 | 99.0500 | 5.1700 |
| 240 Germany | 6½ | 02/20/97 | 102.2400 | 6.3600 |

### Dutch Guilder

| Rnk Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 Netherlands | 6¼ | 07/15/98 | 104.9500 | 5.9600 |
| 43 Netherlands | 6 | 01/15/06 | 97.6500 | 6.1400 |
| 70 Netherlands | 7½ | 01/15/23 | 105.9000 | 7.0800 |
| 77 Netherlands | 9 | 05/15/00 | 114¾ | 7.8400 |
| 84 Netherlands | 9 | 01/15/01 | 115.40 | 7.8000 |
| 92 Netherlands | 7½ | 06/15/99 | 108.6500 | 6.9000 |
| 102 Netherlands | 7 | 03/15/99 | 107.0500 | 6.5400 |
| 106 Netherlands | 7¾ | 03/01/05 | 109.9500 | 7.0500 |
| 108 Netherlands | 6¼ | 02/15/99 | 106.4000 | 6.3400 |
| 114 Netherlands | 6¼ | 11/15/05 | 102.9500 | 6.5600 |
| 120 Netherlands | 8¼ | 02/15/00 | 111.70 | 7.3900 |
| 124 Netherlands | 8¼ | 06/15/02 | 113.3000 | 7.2800 |
| 125 Netherlands | 6½ | 04/15/03 | 103.5000 | 6.2800 |
| 131 Netherlands | 7 | 06/15/05 | 104.9500 | 6.6700 |
| 135 Netherlands | 8¾ | 09/15/01 | 115.3700 | 7.5800 |
| 149 Netherlands | 7½ | 11/15/99 | 109.1000 | 6.8700 |
| 156 Netherlands | 7 | 05/15/99 | 107.2000 | 6.5300 |
| 157 Netherlands | 5¾ | 01/15/04 | 98.0000 | 5.8700 |
| 162 Netherlands | 7¼ | 01/15/00 | 109.9500 | 7.0500 |
| 164 Netherlands | 8¼ | 02/15/07 | 113.40 | 7.2800 |
| 166 Netherlands | 7¼ | 10/01/04 | 106.9000 | 6.7800 |
| 182 Netherlands | 9¼ | 11/30/00 | 116½ | 7.9400 |
| 187 Netherlands | 7 | 02/15/03 | 106.3000 | 6.5900 |
| 197 Netherlands | 7½ | 04/15/10 | 107.6500 | 6.9700 |
| 203 Netherlands | 8¼ | 02/15/02 | 113 | 7.3000 |
| 205 Netherlands | 6½ | 07/15/98 | 105.3300 | 6.1700 |
| 207 Netherlands | 8½ | 03/15/01 | 113.5500 | 7.4900 |
| 226 NethBk NBC | zero | 08/30/96 | 98.6999 | 4.8900 |

### ECU

| Rnk Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 69 France BTAN | 5 | 03/16/99 | 99.6000 | 5.0200 |
| 73 France OAT | 7½ | 04/25/05 | 104.0000 | 7.2100 |
| 80 France B.T.A.N. | 6 | 03/16/01 | 100.4200 | 5.9700 |
| 90 France OAT | 8½ | 04/25/22 | 106.6000 | 7.7400 |
| 93 France OAT | 6 | 04/25/04 | 95.6500 | 6.2700 |
| 110 Britain | 9⅛ | 02/21/01 | 112⅛ | 8.1400 |
| 112 France BTAN | 7¼ | 03/16/98 | 104.2400 | 6.9600 |
| 116 France OAT | 9½ | 04/25/00 | 112.7300 | 8.4300 |
| 122 UK T-note | 5 | 01/26/99 | 99.5000 | 5.0300 |
| 123 UK T-note | 8 | 01/27/98 | 105.1250 | 7.6100 |
| 145 UK TbIls | zero | 08/15/96 | 98.7083 | 5.7400 |
| 153 UK T-note | 5¼ | 01/21/97 | 100.5000 | 5.2200 |
| 161 France OAT | 6¾ | 04/25/02 | 102.0300 | 6.6200 |
| 177 France OAT | 10 | 02/26/01 | 116 | 8.6200 |
| 188 Italy | 4.414 | 07/31/98 | 100.0800 | 4.4100 |
| 191 France OAT | 8½ | 03/15/02 | 109.7300 | 7.7500 |
| 232 Italy | 9¼ | 03/07/11 | 113⅛ | 8.1800 |
| 239 France BTAN | 7½ | 03/16/97 | 102.4100 | 7.3200 |

### French Franc

| Rnk Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 148 France OAT | 7¾ | 10/25/05 | 109.4100 | 7.0800 |
| 175 France OAT | 8⅛ | 05/25/99 | 108.8900 | 7.4600 |
| 183 France OAT | 8¼ | 02/27/04 | 112.8200 | 7.3100 |
| 195 France OAT | 6¾ | 10/25/03 | 103.6200 | 6.5100 |
| 221 France BTAN | 7¾ | 04/12/00 | 108.8600 | 7.1200 |
| 223 France B.T.A.N. | 5⅜ | 03/12/01 | 101.1300 | 5.6900 |

### Italian Lira

| Rnk Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 247 Italy | 9½ | 02/01/99 | 102.4700 | 9.2700 |

### Japanese Yen

| Rnk Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 199 Japan Dev Bk | 5 | 10/01/99 | 110⅛ | 4.5400 |
| 200 Italy | 3¾ | 06/08/05 | 102.6250 | 3.6500 |
| 206 World Bank | 5¼ | 03/20/02 | 114 | 4.6100 |
| 230 World Bank | 4¾ | 12/20/04 | 112⅛ | 4.2400 |
| 235 World Bank | 4½ | 03/20/03 | 109.8750 | 4.1000 |
| 244 World Bank | 4½ | 12/22/97 | 105.3750 | 4.2700 |
| 245 Italy | 3.80 | 03/27/08 | 97.8160 | 3.8800 |
| 248 World Bank | 4½ | 06/20/00 | 109.5000 | 4.1100 |

### Spanish Peseta

| Rnk Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 144 Spain | 10.10 | 02/28/01 | 106.3500 | 9.5000 |
| 165 Spain | 8.40 | 04/30/01 | 99.8550 | 8.4100 |
| 174 Spain | 10.15 | 01/31/06 | 106.1880 | 9.5600 |
| 192 Spain | 7.40 | 07/30/99 | 98.3430 | 7.5200 |
| 227 Spain | 10.00 | 02/28/05 | 105.1280 | 9.5100 |

### Swedish Krona

| Rnk Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 62 Sweden | 11 | 01/21/99 | 109.7280 | 10.0200 |
| 95 Sweden 1036 | 10¼ | 05/05/00 | 109.7218 | 9.3400 |
| 130 Sweden | 13 | 06/15/01 | 122.3500 | 10.6300 |
| 141 Sweden | 6 | 02/09/05 | 85.6083 | 7.0100 |

### Swiss Franc

| Rnk Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 234 Spain | zero | 07/05/96 | 99.7665 | 1.8700 |

### U.S. Dollar

| Rnk Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 Brazil Cap S.L. | 4½ | 04/15/14 | 65.1900 | 6.9000 |
| 13 Argentina FRN | 6 5/16 | 03/29/05 | 78.3750 | 8.0500 |
| 28 Brazil L | 6½ | 04/15/06 | 77.3800 | 8.4000 |
| 35 Brazil par ZI | 5 | 04/15/24 | 53.6725 | 9.3200 |
| 41 Argentina L | 5¼ | 03/31/23 | 55.5000 | 9.4600 |
| 42 Brazil 930.0 | 6⅜ | 01/01/01 | 92.0000 | 6.9300 |
| 54 Mexico par B | 6¼ | 12/31/19 | 65.2500 | 9.5800 |
| 55 Venezuela | 6 9/16 | 12/18/07 | 67.7500 | 9.6900 |
| 65 Mexico par A | 6¼ | 12/31/19 | 65.2500 | 9.5800 |
| 81 Venezuela A | 6¾ | 03/31/20 | 60.2500 | 11.2000 |
| 87 Korea DevBk | 7¼ | 05/15/06 | 99.1250 | 7.3100 |
| 91 Brazil S.L. | 6 9/16 | 04/15/12 | 65.7500 | 9.9800 |
| 99 Bulgaria | 6½ | 07/28/11 | 46.1357 | 13.5500 |
| 111 Argentina | 5.445 | 04/01/01 | 111½ | 6.0715 |
| 118 Canada | 6⅜ | 07/21/05 | 96.0000 | 6.6400 |
| 119 Brazil S.ZI | 6½ | 04/15/24 | 68.1200 | 9.5400 |
| 126 Ecuador par | 3 | 02/28/25 | 36.8800 | 8.1300 |
| 128 Ecuador | 3 | 02/28/15 | 47.9129 | 6.2600 |
| 129 Bulgaria | 6¼ | 07/28/24 | 50.8800 | 12.2800 |
| 132 Argentina L | 6 9/16 | 03/31/23 | 70.2500 | 9.3400 |
| 133 Mexico | 11½ | 05/15/26 | 92.8750 | 12.3800 |
| 134 Mexico D | 6.547 | 12/28/19 | 79.0000 | 8.2900 |
| 140 Venezuela B | 6¾ | 03/31/20 | 60.2500 | 11.2000 |
| 143 Mexico A | 6.398 | 12/31/19 | 79.0000 | 8.1000 |
| 146 Bulgaria | 2 | 07/28/12 | 31.4319 | 6.3600 |
| 147 Mexico B | 6.391 | 12/31/19 | 79.0000 | 8.0900 |
| 150 Venezuela | 6⅜ | 03/18/07 | 68.7500 | 9.2700 |
| 151 Italy | 6⅞ | 09/27/23 | 89.7500 | 7.6600 |
| 152 Poland | 3¾ | 10/27/14 | 76.2171 | 4.9200 |
| 158 Stadshypotek | 5½ | 05/15/98 | 99.8300 | 5.5100 |
| 159 Ecuador | 6 5/16 | 02/28/25 | 57.2105 | 10.6000 |
| 163 DSL | 6½ | 05/17/01 | 99.2500 | 6.5500 |
| 167 Argentina | 5.68 | 12/28/99 | 58.9375 | 3.3475 |
| 168 World Bank | 6⅜ | 07/21/05 | 96.6250 | 6.6000 |
| 169 Ontario | 6⅛ | 06/28/00 | 98.2500 | 6.2300 |
| 176 Brazil S.L. | 6 9/16 | 04/15/09 | 70.8800 | 9.2600 |
| 178 Bco Com Ext. | 7¼ | 02/02/04 | 82.2500 | 8.8100 |
| 185 Canada | 6½ | 05/30/00 | 100.0000 | 6.5000 |
| 186 US Office Pdts | 5½ | 05/15/03 | 100.0000 | 5.5000 |
| 189 Poland | 6⅞ | 10/27/24 | 92.7500 | 6.9400 |
| 190 Certain Funding | zero | 06/17/96 | 99.5475 | 5.4900 |
| 194 Mexico | 9⅞ | 02/06/01 | 98.3750 | 9.9100 |
| 201 World Bank | 8⅛ | 03/01/01 | 106.7500 | 7.6100 |
| 209 TVA 1995a | 6⅛ | 06/15/05 | 96.2500 | 6.6200 |
| 210 IADB | 6⅛ | 03/08/06 | 94.2500 | 6.5000 |
| 211 ADB | 6¼ | 10/24/05 | 95.2500 | 6.5600 |
| 212 Nigeria | 6¼ | 11/15/20 | 52.5000 | 11.9000 |
| 215 Italy | 5.543 | 07/26/99 | 100.1100 | 5.5400 |
| 219 New World | 5 | 07/15/01 | 99.1250 | 5.0400 |
| 220 Sweden | 6½ | 03/04/03 | 98.2500 | 6.6200 |
| 222 World Bank | 7⅝ | 01/19/23 | 103.5000 | 7.3700 |
| 224 Sweden | 4½ | 03/24/99 | 95.2500 | 4.7200 |
| 225 Venezuela | 6½ | 03/31/07 | 68.7500 | 9.4500 |
| 229 Argentina | 5.445 | 09/01/02 | 93.2000 | 5.0750 |
| 241 Unibank | 5.931 | 05/17/06 | 99.4300 | 5.9600 |
| 243 Britain | 5¼ | 09/24/96 | 99.9400 | 5.2500 |
| 246 Ontario | 6 | 02/21/06 | 92.0000 | 6.5200 |
| 249 World Bank | 8⅞ | 10/01/99 | 106.2500 | 7.8800 |

# Bond Traders Focus on Consumer Data

## Analysts Expect Numbers to Show U.S. Economic Growth Is Not Spurring Inflation

*Bloomberg Business News*

NEW YORK — U.S. Treasury bond prices are expected to surge, taking yields below 6.75 percent this week for the first time in two months as more evidence accumulates that the economy is growing at a pace too slow to spur inflation.

Some analysts said signs of slow growth could come this week, when two reports on consumer confidence will be released.

While economic growth has picked up speed this year, it was not enough to prompt Federal Reserve Board policymakers to raise interest rates on Tuesday. The Fed's policy panel next meets on July 3.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond yielded 6.83 percent on Friday, unchanged from a week earlier.

Bond prices are expected to get a lift in the weeks ahead from increased buying by Japanese investors seeking higher returns, said Richard Gilhooly, a global bond strategist at Paribas Capital Markets in New York. "We think you can see 6.6 percent in six weeks," he said.

Demand is expected to be high at the Treasury's auction of $18.75 billion of

**U.S. CREDIT MARKETS**

two-year notes Wednesday and $12.5 billion of five-year notes Thursday.

But Mary Wladkowski, a bond manager at National Bank of Alaska in Anchorage, said yields probably would not move much higher or lower until there are more strong clues on the economy's strength.

Other investors agreed. "We'll probably waddle around here for a while," said William Schultz of W. R. Lazard & Co. "It will take some weaker economic data to get us through 6.75 percent."

On Tuesday, the Conference Board will release its consumer confidence index for May, while the University of Michigan will release its final reading of consumer sentiment on Friday.

The Conference Board's index "should drop back to 102 or so in May" from April's 105.3, said Robert McGee, chief economist at Tokai Bank in New York. The April level was the highest in almost six years.

"If consumer confidence does what I think it will do, that should help the market," Mr. McGee said.

Analysts watch consumer confidence because it can be a harbinger of retail sales. Consumer spending accounts for about two-thirds of the country's economy.

## New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

| Issuer | Amount (millions) | Mat. | Coup. % | Price | Price end week | Terms |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Floating Rate Notes** | | | | | | |
| Bear Stearns Co. | $250 | 2001 | ¼ | 99.78 | — | Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par from 1997. Fees 0.25%. Denominations $10,000. (Bear Stearns Int'l.) |
| Compagnie Financière de CIC | $100 | perpt | 0.70 | 99.55 | — | Interest will be 0.70 over 3-month Libor until 2006, when issue is callable at par, 1.45 over until 2006, thereafter 2.20 over. Fees 0.625%. Denominations $10,000. (Chemical Investment Bank.) |
| Den Danske Bank | $300 | 2006 | ⅜ | 100.00 | — | Interest will be ⅜ over 6-month Libor until 2003, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 1⅞ over. Fees 0.564%. (Salomon Brothers Int'l.) |
| First USA | $400 | 2002 | 0.10 | 100.00 | — | Over 1-month Libor. Average life 3 years. Fees 0.15%. (UBS.) |
| Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur | £100 | 2001 | 1/16 | 99.77 | — | Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.175%. Denominations £10,000. (PaineWebber Int'l.) |
| Compagnie Bancaire | £200 | 2001 | 1/16 | 99.80 | — | Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.175%. Denominations £100,000. Increased from £150 million. (HSBC Markets.) |
| European Investment Bank | GDr30,000 | 2000 | 0.40 | 100.00 | — | Below 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 75 billion drachmas. Fees 0.20%. (Barclays Bank.) |
| **Fixed-Coupons** | | | | | | |
| Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior | $250 | 2006 | 11¼ | 99.177 | — | Noncallable. Fees 0.875%. (Bankers Trust Int'l.) |
| Canada | $1,000 | 2001 | 6½ | 99.832 | 99.66 | Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Morgan Stanley Int'l.) |
| Colombia | $400 | 2001 | 8 | 99.776 | 100.10 | Noncallable. Fees 0.625%. Denominations $10,000. (SBC Warburg.) |
| DSL | $300 | 1998 | 6 | 100.90 | 99.76 | Reoffered at 99.90. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Nomura Int'l.) |
| Empresas ICA Sociedad Controladora | $150 | 2001 | 11⅞ | 99.98 | — | Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (ING Barings.) |
| Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. | $300 | 2006 | 6¾ | 99.206 | — | Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. Denominations $10,000. (Nomura Int'l.) |
| Hidroelectrica Piedra del Aguila | $100 | 1999 | 10⅞ | 100.00 | — | Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations $10,000. (Citibank Int'l.) |
| Imexa Export Trust | $300 | 2003 | 10⅛ | 100.00 | — | Noncallable. Fees 2½%. Denominations $100,000. (CS First Boston.) |
| Inter-American Development Bank | $200 | 1999 | 6¼ | 101.2025 | 99.83 | Reoffered at 99.89. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (SBC Warburg.) |
| Pepsico | $150 | 1999 | 6⅜ | 101.096 | 99.60 | Reoffered at 99.821. Noncallable. Fees 1½%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.) |
| Turkey | $400 | 1999 | 8¼ | 99.896 | — | Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.75%. Denominations $10,000. (J.P. Morgan Securities.) |
| Unibanco | $100 | 1997 | 7⅞ | 99.93 | — | Noncallable. No fees. (SBC Warburg.) |
| World Bank | $1,000 | 2001 | 6⅜ | 99.742 | 99.45 | Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (CS First Boston.) |
| Bayerische Hypotheken Bank Finance | DM500 | 2001 | 5½ | 101.60 | 99.48 | Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Hypobank.) |
| Fried. Krupp Finance | DM 400 | 2003 | 6½ | 101.41 | 98.80 | Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (WestLB.) |
| Landesgirokasse | DM250 | 2000 | 5 | 101.725 | 100.00 | Reoffered at 100.20. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (CS First Boston.) |
| Dean Witter Discovery | FF1,000 | 2006 | 6⅞ | 99.584 | 99.35 | Noncallable. Fees 0.425%. (Morgan Stanley Int'l.) |
| Merrill Lynch & Co. | FF 1,000 | 2006 | 6⅞ | 99.416 | 99.50 | Noncallable. Fees 0.425%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.) |
| Abbey National Treasury Services | ITL300,000 | 2001 | zero | 64.41 | 62.60 | Yield 8.41%. Noncallable. Proceeds 189.6 billion lire. Fees 1⅞%. (Credito Italiano.) |
| European Investment Bank | ITL300,000 | 1999 | 8.60 | 101.205 | 100.00 | Callable at par from 1997. Fees 1⅛%. (Banca Nazionale del Lavoro.) |
| World Bank | ITL250,000 | 2006 | zero | 41.65 | 40.70 | Yield 9.15%. Callable at 63.0176 in 2001. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 1 trillion lire. Fees 1%. (Credito Italiano.) |
| Commerzbank Overseas Finance | DF300 | 2001 | 5⅝ | 101.08 | 99.73 | Reoffered at 99.48. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (ABN-AMRO Bank.) |
| Sweden | DF300 | 2001 | 5⅝ | 101.181 | 99.45 | Reoffered at 99.556. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (ABN-AMRO Bank.) |
| European Investment Bank | SP10,000 | 2001 | 7½ | 98.89 | — | Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 70 billion pesetas. Fees 1⅛%. (Banco Central Hispanoamericano.) |
| Bell Canada | C$150 | 2001 | 7¼ | 101⅜ | 99.65 | Reoffered at 99.80. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Wood Gundy.) |
| Argentina | Y40,000 | 2001 | 5½ | 100.00 | — | Noncallable private placement. Fees 0.875%. (Nikko Europe.) |
| Autopistas del Atlantico Concesionaria Española | Y20,000 | 2006 | 3.60 | 100.00 | — | Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Nikko Europe.) |
| BNG | Y10,000 | 2026 | — | 100.70 | — | Coupon will either be 6⅛%, payable in Australian or U.S. dollars or 6.10%, payable in marks. Redeemable at par from 2006. Fees 0.70%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Nikko Europe.) |
| Merrill Lynch & Co. | Y10,100 | 2002 | 3.30 | 100.325 | — | Noncallable private placement. Also two 1-billion yen issues, due 2001 and 2006 and paying 2.60% and 3.72% respectively. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 100 million yen. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.) |
| Nationsbank | Y10,000 | 2002 | 3.05 | 100.00 | — | Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. (UBS.) |
| Sumitomo Realty & Development | Y20,000 | 2001 | 2.90 | 100.225 | — | Noncallable. Also two 10-billion yen issues, due 2000 and 2002 and paying 2.55% and 3.15% respectively. Fees 0.275%. (Yamaichi Int'l.) |
| Swedish Export Credit | Y10,000 | 2026 | — | 100.20 | — | Interest will either be 6.14%, payable in marks, or 6.54%, payable in Australian or U.S. dollars. Redeemable at par in 2006. Fees 0.20%. Denominations 10 million yen. (IBJ Int'l.) |
| Vattenfall Treasury | Y10,000 | 2006 | 4.55 | 100.20 | — | Coupon payable in Australian dollars. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. Denominations 100 million yen. (IBJ Int'l.) |
| **Equity-Linked** | | | | | | |
| Pacific Electric Wire & Cable | $100 | 2006 | 1⅝ | 100.00 | — | Redeemable at 137.53 in 2001. Convertible after June 1997 into shares of Mosel Vitelic at T$47.22 per share, a 12% premium, and at T$27.31 per dollar. Fees not disclosed. Denominations $10,000. (Bankers Trust Int'l.) |
| Sumitomo Bank Int'l Finance | Y100,000 | 2001 | open | 100.00 | — | Semiannual coupon indicated at 1⅛ to 1⅝%. Noncallable. Will be mandatorily convertible into company's shares. Fees 2½%. Terms to be set June 10. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.) |

## The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, May 27-31

*A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.*

| | Asia-Pacific | Europe | Americas |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Expected This Week** | **Manila:** Times Direct Marketing Group and Direct Marketing Association of the Philippines host the 8th annual Asian Direct Marketing Symposium. May 28-31. Shangri-La Hotel Manila. | **Earnings expected:** ING Groep NV, Metallgesellschaft AG, London International Group, Nestlé SA **Prague:** General elections are held in the Czech Republic. May 31 - June 1. | **Cambridge, Massachusetts:** Harvard University sponsors a conference "The Internet and Society." Speakers include Bill Gates, chairman of Microsoft Corp., and Scott McNealy, chairman of Sun Microsystems Inc. May 28-31. **San Francisco:** Sun Microsystems Inc.'s conference for Java software developers. May 29-31. |
| **Monday May 27** | **Tokyo:** Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association releases vehicle production for April; Ministry of International Trade and Industry Vice Minister Tomio Tsutsumi holds press conference; Vice Finance Minister Tadashi Ogawa holds press conference. | Nothing scheduled. | **Buenos Aires:** April industrial production figures. **Company meetings:** ABL Canada Inc., Accord Financial Corp., Baytex Energy Ltd., Clublink Corp., Ensign Resource Service Group Inc., International Corp., MDC Corp., Revenue Properties Company Ltd. |
| **Tuesday May 28** | **Sydney:** March quarter foreign debt figures. **Tokyo:** Large-scale retailers' sales for April. **Wellington:** Producer prices in the January-March quarter. | **Madrid:** March industrial production. **Paris:** April consumer spending figures. **Rome:** February figures on large-company employment. **Stockholm:** First-quarter industrial inventory data. | **New York:** Johnson Redbook's weekly survey of total U.S. sales at more than 20 department, discount and chain stores. **Washington:** April home resales; Conference Board releases its consumer confidence index for May. |
| **Wednesday May 29** | **Jakarta:** PT Great River International and PT Gudang Garam suspend trading in their stock for three days for a share split. **Sydney:** March quarter gross domestic product figures. **Tokyo:** April industrial production. | **Brussels:** May consumer price figures. **Paris:** March trade balance and first-quarter GDP figures. **Stockholm:** April producer price figures. **Voorburg, Netherlands:** February-to-April unemployment figures. | **Ottawa:** April industrial products price index, April raw materials price index and March unemployment insurance. **Washington:** The Mortgage Bankers Association of America releases its weekly report on mortgage applications. |
| **Thursday May 30** | **Sydney:** April balance of payment figures. **Tokyo:** Ministry of International Trade and Industry Vice Minister Tomio Tsutsumi holds regularly scheduled press conference. **Tokyo:** Takasago Electrical Ind. Co. lists on the Osaka Stock Exchange. | **Bern:** May consumer price inflation. **Frankfurt:** Bundesbank policy-setting council meets. **London:** Balance of visible trade for March and non-EC trade for April. **Paris:** May business confidence survey; first-quarter new home sales; and May industrial survey. | **Washington:** First-quarter revision for economic growth; April new home sales; initial estimate of economic growth for the first quarter revision; initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims; Federal Reserve reports weekly money supply. |
| **Friday May 31** | **Sydney:** March quarter balance of payments; April retail sales; and April building approvals figures. **Taipei:** Taiwan-China trade figures for March. **Tokyo:** Consumer price index for May and CPI for April; April housing starts and construction orders. | **Copenhagen:** April unemployment. **London:** The Bank of England releases the final M-4, consumer credit and April monetary statistics; May economic trends. **Paris:** Preliminary first-quarter gross domestic product. | **Ottawa:** March gross domestic product, quarterly balance of international payments, quarterly national economic and financial accounts. **Washington:** April personal income and spending. |

## Last Week's Markets

### Stock Indexes

| United States | May 24 | May 17 | % Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|
| DJ Indus. | 5,762.86 | 5,687.50 | +1.33 |
| DJ Util. | 214.92 | 212.41 | +1.18 |
| DJ Trans. | 2,275.94 | 2,265.64 | +0.45 |
| S & P 100 | 654.80 | 645.45 | +1.45 |
| S & P 500 | 678.51 | 668.91 | +1.44 |
| S & P Ind | 807.32 | 796.18 | +1.40 |
| NYSE Co | 363.74 | 358.78 | +1.38 |
| **Japan** | | | |
| Nikkei 225 | 21,798.43 | 21,916.60 | −0.54 |
| **Britain** | | | |
| FTSE 100 | 3,752.10 | 3,789.60 | −0.99 |
| **Canada** | | | |
| TSE Indus. | 5,226.16 | 5,220.50 | +0.11 |
| **France** | | | |
| CAC 40 | 2,117.65 | 2,136.91 | −0.90 |
| **Germany** | | | |
| DAX | 2,542.24 | 2,537.33 | +0.19 |
| **Hong Kong** | | | |
| Hang Seng | 11,019.20 | 10,816.90 | +1.87 |
| **World** | | | |
| MSCIP | 777.21 | 775.45 | +0.23 |

*World index from Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l Perspective.*

### Money Rates

| United States | May 24 | May 17 |
|---|---|---|
| Discount rate | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Prime rate | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| Federal funds rate | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| **Japan** | | |
| Discount | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| Call money | 0.41 | 0.40 |
| 3-month interbank | 0.59 | 0.66 |
| **Britain** | | |
| Bank base rate | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| Call money | 6.00 | 5 15/16 |
| 3-month interbank | 6 1/16 | 6 1/16 |
| **France** | | |
| Intervention rate | 3.70 | 3.70 |
| Call money | 3¾ | 3 13/16 |
| 3-month interbank | 3 13/16 | 3 13/16 |
| **Germany** | | |
| Lombard | 4.50 | 4.50 |
| Call money | 3.35 | 3.35 |
| 3-month interbank | 3.31 | 3.28 |

| Gold | May 24 | May 17 | % Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|
| London p.m. fix.$ | 390.85 | 391.95 | -0.28 |

## Euromarts

### Eurobond Yields

| | May 24 | May 17 | Yr high | Yr low |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. $, long term | 6.92 | 6.92 | 6.94 | 6.17 |
| U.S. $, mdm term | 6.52 | 6.50 | 6.55 | 5.61 |
| U.S. $, short term | 6.12 | 6.13 | 6.15 | 5.19 |
| Pounds sterling | 7.80 | 7.86 | 7.88 | 6.99 |
| French francs | 5.83 | 5.87 | 6.38 | 5.83 |
| Italian lire | 9.04 | 9.07 | 10.45 | 9.02 |
| Danish kroner | 6.13 | 6.05 | 6.51 | 5.95 |
| Swedish kronor | 7.10 | 7.09 | 8.55 | 7.10 |
| ECUs, long term | 7.07 | 7.09 | 7.50 | 6.86 |
| ECUs, mdm term | 6.05 | 6.12 | 6.56 | 5.89 |
| Can. $ | 7.31 | 7.36 | 7.39 | 6.56 |
| Aus. $ | 8.69 | 8.75 | 9.04 | 7.99 |
| N.Z. $ | 8.98 | 8.88 | 8.98 | 7.04 |
| Yen | 2.61 | 2.53 | 2.74 | 2.28 |

*Source: Luxembourg stock exchange.*

### Weekly Sales

May 23

*Primary Market*

| | Cedel Bk $ | Cedel Bk Non$ | Euroclear $ | Euroclear Non$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Straights | 356.0 | 392.5 | 736.0 | 882.4 |
| Convert. | — | — | 225.5 | — |
| FRNs | 507.5 | 116.3 | 246.8 | 12.6 |
| ECP | 12,056.0 | 6,692.8 | 13,371.9 | 7,242.1 |
| Total | 12,919.5 | 7,201.6 | 14,580.2 | 8,137.1 |

*Secondary Market*

| | Cedel Bk $ | Cedel Bk Non$ | Euroclear $ | Euroclear Non$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Straights | 13,030.6 | 16,806.7 | 52,495.1 | 25,986.3 |
| Convert. | 721.9 | 720.0 | 3,191.3 | 1,757.8 |
| FRNs | 8,915.2 | 2,783.7 | 43,974.2 | 7,501.0 |
| ECP | 13,551.8 | 13,618.8 | 19,016.4 | 28,007.4 |
| Total | 36,219.5 | 33,929.2 | 118,677. | 63,249.5 |

*Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.*

### Libor Rates

May 24

| | 1-month | 3-month | 6-month |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. $ | 5⅜ | 5 7/16 | 5 9/16 |
| Deutsche mark | 3 5/16 | 3¼ | 3 5/16 |
| Pound sterling | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| French franc | 3 13/16 | 3⅞ | 3 13/16 |
| ECU | 4 1/16 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| Yen | ½ | 9/16 | 11/16 |

*Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.*

Herald International Tribune
BUSINESS / FINANCE
MONDAY, MAY 27, 1996



CYBERSCAPE

# Whenever It Rings, The Phone Is For You

*International Herald Tribune*

Bob Glass is director of strategic technology at SunSoft, the software division of Sun Microsystems Inc., which makes the kinds of computer servers upon which the Internet is based. But despite his employer and job title, Mr. Glass is not an engineer; he is a psychologist who works on making computers useful and user-friendly. Approaching the industry from a consumer standpoint, he has some startling ideas, for instance that instead of paying to surf the Web, eventually people will offer money not to be on-line.

**Sun's strategist brings a consumer standpoint to the computer industry.**

He spoke with Mitchell Martin of the International Herald Tribune after the IDG Global Summit conference on high-tech marketing.

Q. You have said there will be more sensory information coming out of computers. Is that just a theory or is somebody doing that?

A. I have been talking about this for several years, and last fall I saw a company in Britain that had some kind of sensor smell device. So I think that kind of technology is going to happen.

It turns out that with sensory processes, the biggest problem is that all things like smell are analog but in the end it is digital once it gets into your body. So the trick is, can you get the computer to sort of bypass the analog transducer stage? Maybe it literally will plug into our brains.

Q. Like plugging your head into the Net, the way they did in the book "Neuromancer"?

A. I hate to say it, but I think that is going to happen.

Q. You said technology must be simple and elegant to broaden its appeal. How does that jibe?

A. I think what it will amount to is sort of an envelope around you that will follow you, whether it's actually plugged in or maybe it's your clothes. My guess is the first incarnation will be stuff woven into clothes that will identify me to you.

Q. It could be as simple as what they call a smart identification badge?

A. A smart badge taken to the next step. We're starting to see smart badges appear all over. They've been around for 30-odd years in the military, which always wanted to know where Very Important People in the government are. So their badges have always been active badges. It's just the technology is getting cheap enough now with global positioning satellites that it will happen. I believe that phones will reprogram themselves as you walk down the hall, so whenever a phone rings, it's for you.

Now you may not want that. I think that increases the stress in

See GLASS, Page 16

# A Costly Journey to the Past

## The Trials of Reclaiming Property in Europe

By Barry Meier
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Alex Kolben plans to travel this week from New York to Estonia — a land he fled 57 years ago in the face of war — with the hope of reclaiming not only memories, but valuable buildings and land that his family had to leave behind.

Since 1991, when a newly independent Estonia began to return property seized by its former Communist government, Mr. Kolben has been pleading his case. With the help of an Estonian lawyer, he has regained an apartment building.

To speed the recovery of other property, he has decided to intervene personally. "Sometimes, you have to make your presence felt to get people moving," he said.

As change has swept Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, hundreds of people have tried to regain family-owned properties seized first by the Nazis and subsequently by Communist regimes.

Mr. Kolben is one of the lucky ones. Many people, even after spending heavily on lawyers and travel, have come up empty-handed.

But a small sign of encouragement dawned recently. Under pressure from Jewish organizations and others, the Swiss Bankers Association announced several weeks ago that it would hire independent auditors to find dormant bank accounts left by victims of the Holocaust. Because these accounts were identified by number only, heirs who do not know the bank and the account number have had little luck pressing their cases.

Hundreds of heirs of Holocaust victims are expected to seek money from Swiss banks, although land and buildings are most often sought for repatriation. Many countries have returned communal properties, such as synagogues, but private property is much harder to retrieve.

To succeed, people often must become citizens or residents of the country. In other cases, local officials may decide claims on a whim or for a fee.

"In the vast number of countries, the barriers to private property return are insurmountable," said Stuart Eizenstat, undersecretary for international trade at the U.S. Commerce Department and the government's special envoy for property claims in Central and Eastern Europe.

The prospects for recovering property are best in Bulgaria, Estonia and Latvia. Other countries, such as Poland, may grant cash compensation to former owners of buildings or land, if not titles to property.

In the former East Germany, the deadline for filing claims has expired, but some compensation may still be available for seized property that was owned by Jews.

Anyone considering the arduous process of making a claim must weigh the likelihood of success, the property's value and the potential cost. It may be necessary to hire a lawyer abroad or travel to the country.

A reputable lawyer can gauge the likelihood of success and provide an estimate of costs, typically $1,000 to $10,000, depending on a case's complexity. Basing payment on the hours worked, instead of a percentage of the property's value, is one way to retain flexibility and control costs. Lawyers who specialize in restitution advertise in ethnic newspapers, but names of lawyers abroad can also be obtained from the State Department, U.S. embassies or a foreign bar association.

Having documents that show title to the property and one's relationship to the property owner speeds the process and keeps the cost down. But a lawyer can often find copies of such records in a country's archives once given a specific property location and the owner's name.

Mr. Kolben warned that even with documents in hand, additional expenditures may not be worthwhile. Repatriated property may

See SEIZE, Page 16

# Hollinger to Seek Major Expansion In Canadian Media

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

TORONTO — Conrad M. Black is moving to increase his already sizable stake in the Canadian news industry, adding to his holding in Southam Inc. and indicating he would bid for all of the country's biggest newspaper publisher.

A company controlled by Mr. Black, Hollinger Inc., said late Friday that it had sharply increased its holding in Southam, which publishes such major Canadian dailies as The Vancouver Sun, The Montreal Gazette and The Ottawa Citizen, and that it might bid for all of the company.

Mr. Black said Saturday that his company's increased stake in Southam will enable him to replace "trouble-making" directors and give the company new momentum.

Hollinger said it had raised its stake in Southam to 41 percent from 19.5 percent by buying 293.4 million Canadian dollars ($213.5 million), of shares from a unit of Power Corp. of Canada.

Mr. Black said Hollinger would eventually bid for all of Southam, which he valued at 18 dollars a share, or 1.38 billion dollars. Mr. Black said he would be interested in also buying the Globe and Mail, a major Canadian newspaper, if Thomson Corp. decides to sell it.

He also said he planned to raise Hollinger's stake in the Financial Post to 100 percent from 20 percent.

"Don't get me wrong. I'm not compulsive and I'm not going on an untrammeled buying spree or anything like it," Mr. Black said. "I have no overweening desire to join the mangled bodies of overstretched publishers littering the landscape."

The Southam move is in keeping with Mr. Black's recent strategy of increasing his Canadian newspaper holdings, which currently consist of 38 of Canada's 106 dailies. His papers are smaller than those owned by Southam. Hollinger also owns or has stakes in non-Canadian newspapers, including The Chicago Sun-Times, The Jerusalem Post and The Daily Telegraph in London.

Even when it held just 19.5 percent of Southam, Hollinger was pushing for greater control over the company's operations. In its statement Friday, Hollinger said it "has been frustrated with the resistance of some Southam directors to sensible proposals to enhance editorial quality and corporate profitability."

The statement added that Hollinger's management was "confident that further cost-cutting can still occur and significant enhancements to revenue will be achieved."

Now Hollinger is trying to take complete control of Southam. Hollinger intends to reshuffle Southam's 15-member board and is demanding a special shareholders' meeting for that purpose.

David Radler, Hollinger president, said Southam represented "the greatest accumulation of newspapers under one roof in Canada; it was an opportunity we couldn't refuse."

In the past year, Hollinger has bought 23 small-town Canadian dailies from Thomson, which is focusing on specialty science, legal and financial services publications.

But Mr. Black, Hollinger's chairman, has said now is a good time to buy papers. In Hollinger's 1995 annual report, Mr. Black wrote, "The relative de-glamorization of the industry in light of technological advances in other media, coupled with some serious misjudgments by former owners in some cases, makes acquisition at low multiples of subsequent earnings and cash flow possible." *(NYT, Bloomberg)*

# Power Corp. To Purchase Paribas Units

*Bloomberg Business News*

MONTREAL — Power Corp. of Canada, which is selling its stake in Southam Inc., said it would buy back 17 million of its subordinated voting shares through the 325.7 million Canadian dollar ($237 million) purchase of three units of Compagnie Financière de Paribas that hold the stock.

Power said it would liquidate the units and cancel the shares. The move will reduce its shares outstanding by 13.5 percent, to 109.7 million, including 97.5 million subordinated shares.

The purchase comes on the heels of an agreement to sell Power's 21.5 percent stake in Southam, Canada's largest newspaper publisher, to Hollinger Inc. for about 295 million Canadian dollars.

The units of France's Paribas are members of the Cobepa Group: FCI NV, Libenel NV and Libelux SA.

The company said it expected the agreement to close by Aug. 2.

In February, Pargesa Holding SA of Switzerland, which is partly controlled by Power, said its French investment subsidiary Parfinance SA would buy back 2.5 billion French francs of its stock, or about 35 percent of its capital.

Power co-owns Pargesa with the Frére/Compagnie Nationale a Portefeuille of Belgium. Pargesa also owns nearly half of Groupe Bruxelles Lambert SA, which also has a big stake in Parfinance.

Pargesa and GBL said they were not selling their shares in Parfinance, which has industrial, commercial and financial holdings.

# Sumitomo Notes: Convert or Else

By Carl Gewirtz
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Foreign investors' love affair with Japanese stocks will be put to the test over the next two weeks as Sumitomo Bank Ltd. markets exclusively outside Japan 100 billion yen ($933.7 million) in five-year notes that must eventually be converted into shares.

Traditionally, convertibles give holders the right to accept repayment of principal in equity instead of cash. But in this case holders will be obliged to accept stock because the issue aims to rebuild the bank's equity base after suffering large write-offs on bad loans.

Sumitomo was the first large bank to face up to the nationwide problem of bad loans when it reported a substantial loss last year. This year, with the top 11 banks all acknowledging bad loans, Sumitomo was the leader among the four banks reporting an after-tax profit, at 42 billion yen.

The convertible notes will carry a coupon expected to be between 1.125 percent and 1.625 percent. This should appeal to potential investors because the current dividend on the stock is equal only to an annual income of 0.4 percent. Noteholders will also be offered some protection against a decline in the share price since the cost to convert into stock will be adjusted if the price falls.

The initial conversion price is expected to be set at 10 percent above the prevailing price, currently 2,020 yen. If the stock price is below the one used for initial terms on the annual interest payment date of May 31, the conversion price will be reset at the current stock price but with no premium.

Since all the banks will need to replenish capital and since foreign demand for Japanese equity continues high, the Ministry of Finance has instructed that the entire placement occur outside Japan to avoid straining the domestic market. Nonresident demand for Japanese equity has been running at a quarterly average of around 1.2 trillion yen since 1994. Although full data for this year's first quarter are not in, foreign demand is estimated to be running close to 2.5 trillion yen.

Goldman Sachs International has been named lead manager along with Daiwa Europe Ltd. and Sumitomo Finance (Asia) Ltd.

If the Sumitomo formula is well received, other big Japanese lenders are expected to follow suit.

In the rest of the international bond market, the dollar sector will see substantial activity, with Ford Motor Co. reported to be planning to raise $750 million and the Council of Europe $500 million, both with five-year paper. But bankers warn that the window of opportunity for issuers may be short-lived if the U.S. employment report for May due on June 7 confirms a rapid pace of recovery that rekindles worries of a rate increase by the Federal Reserve Board and unsettles bond markets.

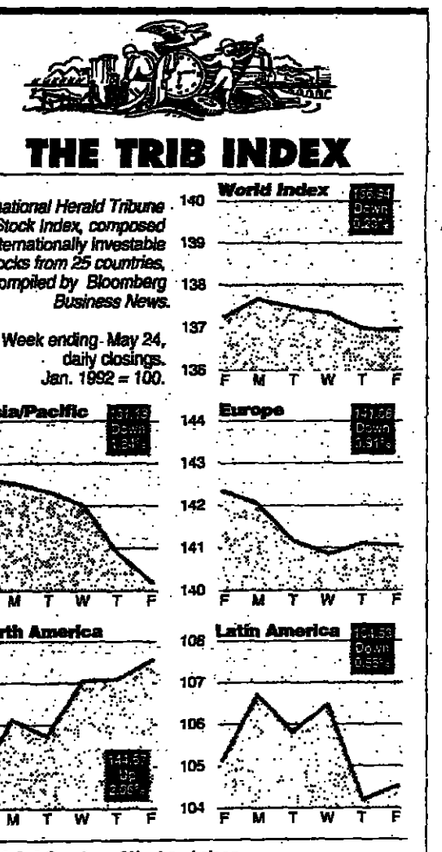
Canada and the World Bank last week launched $1-billion, five-year global issues priced aggressively, demonstrating substantial global demand for dollar paper.

The World Bank issue was a bit of a surprise, launched without the usual elaborate preparation. Bank officials rejected suggestions that they were adopting an opportunistic strategy to tap the market and insisted that they were only becoming "more nimble in approach." Such activity is likely to become standard if, as expected, the bank's board approves a shift in its own lending policy.

Since the 1980s, World Bank loans to developing countries have been a cocktail of currencies and interest rates broadly made up of equal amounts of dollars, Deutsche marks and yen. The lending agency is proposing to expand a pilot program to allow clients to borrow in a single currency, at fixed or floating rates — most of which is expected to be denominated in dollars.

This week will also see the first bond issues from Caisse d'Amortissement de la Dette Sociale, which is refinancing France's social security deficit.

## THE TRIB INDEX




**Industrial Sectors**/Weekend close

| | 5/24/96 close | 5/17/96 close | % change | | 5/24/96 close | 5/17/96 close | % change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Energy | 145.56 | 144.08 | +1.03 | Capital Goods | 149.04 | 148.47 | +0.38 |
| Utilities | 128.64 | 130.25 | –1.24 | Raw Materials | 159.22 | 160.28 | –0.66 |
| Finance | 119.09 | 121.08 | –1.64 | Consumer Goods | 144.70 | 143.96 | +0.51 |
| Services | 127.09 | 127.33 | –0.19 | Miscellaneous | 143.64 | 141.62 | +1.43 |

*The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked*

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## CURRENCY RATES

**Cross Rates** May 24

| | $ | £ | D.M. | F.F. | Lire | D.Fl | B.F. | S.F. | Yen | C$ | Peseta |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 1.7245 | 2.602 | 1.1186 | 0.3326 | 0.1106* | — | 5.443* | 1.264 | 1.6915* | 1.254 | 1.343* |
| Brussels | 31.76 | 48.0575 | 20.557 | 6.072 | 2.0333* | 18.3799 | — | 25.07 | 0.2952 | 23.085 | 24.6775* |
| Frankfurt | 1.5428 | 2.335 | — | 0.2955 | 0.9889* | 0.894 | 4.6555* | 1.2196 | 1.4322* | 1.1206 | 1.2007* |
| London (s) | 1.5115 | — | 2.3333 | 7.2993 | 2.3613* | 2.1696 | 47.952 | 1.9145 | 163.015 | 2.0779 | 194.365 |
| Madrid | 128.594 | 194.498 | 83.315 | 24.616 | 8.236* | 24.279 | 4.0637 | 101.569 | 119.357* | 93.563 | — |
| Milan | 1,559.75 | 2,368.25 | 1,007.25 | 296.35 | — | 563.35 | 49.17 | 1,237.80 | 14.49 | 1,132.40 | 12.134 |
| New York (b) | — | 1.5207* | 1.512 | 5.22 | 1.558.80 | 1.7263 | 31.74 | 1.2665 | 107.90 | 1.374 | 128.545 |
| Paris | 5.224 | 7.9015 | 3.3845 | — | 3.3346* | 3.8056 | 0.1645 | 4.1261 | 4.8585* | 3.7985 | 4.065* |
| Tokyo | 107.10 | 162.04 | 69.45 | 20.55 | 6.457 | 62.13 | 3.3917 | 8.470 | — | 77.92 | 8.8336 |
| Toronto | 1.3744 | 2.0777 | 0.8903 | 0.2632 | 0.0882* | 0.7936 | 0.4329* | 1.085 | 1.2726* | — | 1.068* |
| Zurich | 1.2853 | 1.9445 | 0.8334 | 0.2465 | 0.0831* | 0.7536 | 3.9925* | — | 1.1745* | 0.9356 | 0.9855* |
| 1 ECU | 1.2388 | 0.8705 | 1.9135 | 6.0739 | 1.935.68 | 2.14 | 35.335 | 1.5695 | 132.282 | 1.4976 | 159.356 |
| 1 SDR | 1.4391 | 0.9507 | 2.2282 | N.Q. | 2,247.24 | 2.4947 | 45.5234 | 1.8184 | 153.763 | 1.7398 | 185.024 |

*Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris and Zurich; fixings in other centers; Toronto rates at 3 p.m.*
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

**Other Dollar Values**

| Currency | Per $ | Currency | Per $ | Currency | Per $ | Currency | Per $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argent. peso | 0.9988 | Greek drac. | 244.09 | Mex. peso | 7.3825 | S. Afr. rand | 4.36 |
| Australian $ | 1.2647 | Hong Kong $ | 7.7253 | N. Zealand $ | 1.4652 | S. Kor. won | 787.40 |
| Austrian sch. | 10.85 | Hung. forint | 152.81 | Norw. krone | 6.5953 | Swed. krona | 6.8241 |
| Brazil real | 1.0095 | Indian rupee | 35.08 | Phil. peso | 26.10 | Taiwan $ | 27.42 |
| Chinese yuan | 8.3467 | Indo. rupiah | 2331.5 | Polish zloty | 2.69 | Thai baht | 25.32 |
| Czech koruna | 27.74 | Irish £ | 0.641 | Port. escudo | 158.26 | Turkish lira | 77730. |
| Danish krone | 5.9598 | Israeli shek. | 3.274 | Russ. ruble | 5068.5 | UAE dirham | 3.671 |
| Egypt. pound | 3.3945 | Kuw dinar | 0.2995 | Saudi riyal | 3.75 | Venez. bolív. | 465.00 |
| Fin. markka | 4.7585 | Malay. ring. | 2.4893 | Sing. $ | 1.4098 | | |

**Forward Rates**

| Currency | 30-day | 60-day | 90-day | Currency | 30-day | 60-day | 90-day |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pound Sterling | 1.5111 | 1.5103 | 1.5096 | Japanese yen | 107.32 | 106.87 | 106.44 |
| Canadian dollar | 1.3762 | 1.3769 | 1.3778 | Swiss franc | 1.2636 | 1.2602 | 1.2566 |
| Deutsche mark | 1.5407 | 1.5379 | 1.5351 | | | | |

*Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.*

# Pretoria Trade Riles Zimbabwe

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

HARARE, Zimbabwe — President Robert Mugabe has vowed to protect Zimbabwe's industries from goods exported by South Africa, which he accused of using punitive tariffs to shield industries.

"They have a very formidable surcharge," Mr. Mugabe said, "a 90 percent duty, which we consider unreasonable, which we read as punitive and which has affected adversely our trade with South Africa."

"Time has come to protect our own industries," he added. "We must act in defense."

The president spoke after returning from Cape Town, where he attended a regional summit meeting of the World Economic Forum.

Zimbabwe industrialists and economists have complained in recent years that trade between the neighboring countries is heavily skewed in favor of Pretoria. Zimbabwe imported goods worth $500 billion from South Africa in 1995, while exporting only $200 billion worth to that country

"So we cannot continue to maintain a position of neutrality or indifference while our industry suffers," Mr. Mugabe said in a broadcast on state television Saturday. "We are preparing our own regime of protecting our industry. They may read that as retaliatory, but we will be doing it in defense of our own industry and our own economy."

A preferential trade agreement between the two countries lapsed in 1992 and repeated efforts to renegotiate it have failed.

South Africa's total trade surplus in April widened 22 percent, to 794 million rand ($182.1 million), from March.

Imports and exports both rose by 16 percent, with exports increasing to 10.67 billion rand and imports reaching 9.88 billion rand.

The surplus was the third in a row following a 942 million-rand deficit in January. *(Reuters, AFP)*

# Industry Sought for Southern Africa

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

CAPE TOWN — Unless southern Africa expands manufacturing, other regions will overtake it, the head of the Southern African Development Community has warned.

"Our vision is that come the year 2000, fundamental transformation must have taken place whereby southern Africa is classified as a newly industrialized, newly developed region," Executive Secretary Kaire Mbuende said.

"We have to proceed with speed," he said. "If we don't, we will be overtaken by globalization."

The Namibian, who attended a World Economic Forum regional meeting here, said the development group's 12 members would likely sign a trade protocol at their August summit meeting. The pact would form the basis for a southern African free trade area, he said, which would lead to development of a regional manufacturing sector.

"Manufacturing is where we need investment dearly," he said, adding, "You must have a substantial regional market for investors to be attracted into the manufacturing sector. Once this trade protocol comes into effect, it will lead to an influx of investment."

Delegates at the forum meeting called for uniform banking, customs, tourism and stock-market regulations within the development community to increase trade and investment.

Lowering of tariffs and developing regional markets would help attract foreign investment, said Nick Christodoulou, general manager of the South African insurer Sanlamb.

South Africa, delegates noted, must lower trade and investment barriers as well as combat poor productivity.

South Africa cannot attract the capital it needs to grow because of the low productivity and high unemployment, said Jan Visser, executive director of the National Productivity Institute.

Labor Minister Tito Mboweni said South Africa's new Labor Relations Act, which would establish workplace forums, would help resolve a history of conflicts between labor and business.

"The issue is not working hard," he said, "it's working smart." *(Reuters, Bloomberg)*




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# NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, May 24

| Stocks | Div | Yld | Sales 100s | High | Low | Cse | Chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | | | | | | | |
| **B** | | | | | | | |
| **C** | | | | | | | |
| **D** | | | | | | | |
| **E** | | | | | | | |
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| **N** | | | | | | | |
| **O** | | | | | | | |

Continued on Page 17

SPONSORED PAGE

# In Zagreb For Business

ALL OF CENTRAL EUROPE's great capital cities are amalgamations. The capital of the Republic of Croatia, Zagreb (population: 960,000) is no exception. Like Budapest and Prague, Zagreb arose from the union of rival neighboring communities and the melding of highly individual cultures.

Zagreb's Upper Town is a tangle of medieval castles and cathedrals, ramparts and alleys spreading over the commanding heights of the Gradec and Kaptol hills. For 901 years, these communities have formed the nucleus of political power in Croatia, be it of the semi-independent kingdom of the Austro-Hungarian era, of the republic forming part of the Yugoslav federation for seven decades or of today's country, which regained its independence in 1991.

Located at the base of the hills, the bustling, fin-de-siècle Lower Town is a good half a millennium younger than its elder counterpart, to which it is linked by tramways, steeply sloping roads and steps. The Lower Town was principally built by enterprising traders and imperial administrators. The traders were drawn by the protection and patronage offered by the Upper City, and by the site's unique location astride southeastern Europe's great trading route, which bisects the narrow plain separating the Adriatic and the mountains.

The administrators took care of affairs of state from opulent palaces and mansions. These buildings are today home to museums, hotels and schools. They are interspersed with expansive, lovely gardens and squares – Tomislavov, Strossma and Zrinjevac. This belt of gracious abodes and greenery is the first thing encountered by visitors after they arrive at the city's main train station and walk to Ban Josip Jelacic square (10 minutes away), the hub of life in Zagreb and the center of the city's sprawling pedestrian zone.

The new Zagreb starts on the other side of the main train station. This agglomeration of high-rises, highways and stadiums gets more and more modern as one approaches the Sava River. The recipient of much recent capital investment, the futuristic New Town is located on the river's southern bank.

While Zagreb gets younger the farther south one heads, the converse holds true when heading north. A belt of medieval rural communities graces the green slopes rising up beyond the Upper Town's northern borders. The slopes are part of the Medvednica promontory, which rises to a stately 1,035 meters. The massif is crowned by the Medvedgrad fortress, built in the 13th century and since then a rallying point for the Croatian people.

From the fortress, on a very clear day, it is possible to take in the entire sweep of life in Croatia – the august city center, the swathe of modern industrial and residential facilities beyond and the thicket of mountains and lakes encircling it all. Beyond it is the coast, just 100 kilometers away.



PIX BA

### At a Glance

Start at Jelacic Square and walk 100 meters – uphill – to the north. That brings you to the Dolac, the city's main market. Its throng of stands and shoppers is enclosed by a square of medieval buildings. A few meters to the square's northeast, on the Kaptol hill, is the Cathedral of St. Stephen, which dates back to the 13th century. Beyond the cathedral is the wonderfully attractive Ribnjak park.

From the park and the cathedral, a few minutes' walk to the west brings you to Tkalciveva Str., which separates the Kaptol and Gradec hills. The street is lined with cafés, galleries and restaurants. From there, a short climb westward – don't miss the wonderful Square and Church of St. Catherine – brings the visitor to the tree-lined Strossmayerov Promenade, which offers the prize vista of the city. Right on the promenade is the Lotrscak Tower (next to the funicular station). To its north is the Square of St. Mark, upon which the Sabor (Croatia's Parliament), the Ban Palace (seat of government) and the Church of St. Mark (easily recognizable by its multicolored roof) are located. In the immediate vicinity of the square are the city's medieval Town Hall, as well the Orsic-Rauch palace, which now houses the Museum of Croatian History.

### Getting Around

Besides Croatia Airlines, the nation's flag carrier, nine other major airlines (including Lufthansa, Swissair and Air France) serve Zagreb's Pleso airport, which has an annual capacity of up to 2 million passengers. The airport is 17 kilometers, or 20 minutes (by taxi), away from Zagreb's city center. A bus provides service every half-hour (at peak times) between the airport and the city center's bus station. Trams run throughout the city, and buses run throughout the surrounding countryside. Tickets can be bought at newspaper stands, where they're cheaper than on board.

There are 50 taxi stands in the city. Taxi drivers are reportedly reliable and honest, especially if one displays a bit of firmness with them. The funicular (Tomiceva Str., service every 10 minutes) connects the Lower and Upper Towns. The Sljeme cable car (every hour on the hour, from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.) conveys visitors to the nearby peak.

The local currency is the kuna. In its first two and a half years of existence, it has established itself as a strong, completely convertible currency. One $US = 5.3 kuna. Zagreb's 54 banks (open from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. and on Saturdays) maintain a large number of automatic teller machines. Credit cards are in wide use.

### In a Word

English and German are widely spoken in Zagreb, and for good reason. For more than 100 years, there has been a lot of two-way traffic between Croatia and the large Croatian communities working and residing in the United States, Australia, Germany and Austria. For four decades, Zagreb was one of the major points of arrival and departure for the millions of tourists heading to and from the Dalmatian coast and the country's national parks. Tourism is on the upswing once again.

### Wining & Dining

Even in the dark days of the early 1990s, Zagreb never looked like a city at war. Quite the opposite. Throughout that time, the city was filled with people flocking to patronize the city's growing number of glittering stores, cafés and restaurants. In the ensuing period of peace, this trend has gathered steam, providing the city with a highly respectable spread of excellent restaurants. They offer a full assortment of both Croatian and non-local cuisines.

Highly recommended among the restaurants offering Croatian cuisine (with musical accompaniment) are Okrugljak (Mlinovi 28; tel.: 277 973) and Dubravkin Put (Dubravkin put 2, Tuskanac; tel.: 278 118). Both are closed on Mondays.

Ranked among the best international restaurants are the Paviljon (Trg kralja Tomislava 22; tel.: 455 40 66; closed on Sundays) and LR (Palmoticeva 13; tel.: 273 443; closed on Mondays). Both serve primarily Italian cuisine.

Fish, much of it coming from the local lakes and the nearby Adriatic Sea, is a specialty of the city. Zagreb's best fish is found in the Hiprodrom (Race course, Zimmermanova 5; tel.: 537 033), Orsan (Buzanova 36a; tel.: 233 52 53) and Split (Ilica 19; tel.: 424 447). The latter two are closed on Sundays.

### Calling Around

- **Country code:** 385.
- **City code:** 1.
- **International line:** 99.
- **Police:** 92.
- **Emergency medical services:** 94.
- **Tourist Information Center** (Jelacic Square 11): Tel.: 272 530 or 278 - 855. Fax: 274-083.
- **Flights:** 525-222.
- **Trains:** 98-30.

**Terry Swartzberg**

"BUSINESS TRAVEL WITH ITT SHERATON" *was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department of the International Herald Tribune.*
WRITER: *Terry Swartzberg, based in Munich*
PROGRAM DIRECTOR: *Bill Mahder.*

**Next City**

***MADRID***

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# A New Sheraton Hotel In Zagreb

AS BUSINESS GROWS IN Zagreb, the capital of Croatia and the country's largest city, business travelers and tourists will be thronging to the city to take advantage of the country's newfound peace. They will be happy to find that a brand-new hotel awaits them: the Sheraton Zagreb, which opened its doors in January.

The new five-star hotel is located in the heart of the city, making it an ideal stopover for both visiting business executives and sightseers. The Zagreb Airport is only 20 minutes away, as is the city's trade-fair center. The main tourist attractions and commercial establishments are in the immediate vicinity of the hotel.

As in every ITT Sheraton hotel, guests can expect friendly, prompt service and luxurious accommodations that meet the highest international standards. The hotel's 285 rooms are all air-conditioned, and there are 30 suites and a luxurious Presidential Suite. Also available are Club Rooms, Business Rooms (equipped with in-room fax, computer modem and two incoming telephone lines), Butler Rooms, one-room Classic Suites, two-room Executive Suites, non-smoking rooms and suites, and rooms that are accessible to the disabled.

All rooms are equipped with international satellite television, trouser presses, mini-bars and voice message systems.

Special facilities for business travelers include conference, convention and banqueting facilities. The Grand Ballroom can accommodate up to 430 people for banquets, 650 for cocktail parties and 560 theater-style. There is also a fully equipped Business Center complete with PC workstations and offices that can be rented for short periods. Translation, secretarial, fax, telex and cable services are available, as well as audiovisual units.

Fine food can be enjoyed at any time of day or night from the hotel's 24-hour room service. Or, guests can choose among the King Tomislav Restaurant, serving Croatian cuisine with a modern touch; the Fontana Restaurant, whose international specialties are available at breakfast time or at the lunchtime buffet; and the Café Imperial, with Viennese pastries and snacks. Drinks are served up with live music in the Piano Bar or with snacks in the Southern ambiance of the American Bar.

It's easy to relax and feel fit at the Sheraton Zagreb, which offers a Health and Fitness Club with an indoor pool, Jacuzzi, sun deck, sauna and steambath, massage therapy, a solarium and a workout room.

A car rental service is housed in the hotel, which has a 180-car parking garage. Other services and facilities include baby-sitting, laundry and dry cleaning, safety deposit boxes, hairdressing and beauty parlors, and a flower shop. A concierge is on hand to help guests with bookings and advice, and valet service is available.

All this makes the Sheraton Zagreb THE place to stay in the Croatian capital.

**Sheraton Zagreb Hotel:** 2 Kneza Borne, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia. Tel.: (385-1) 455 3535. Fax (385-1) 455 3035.

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Sheraton Zagreb Hotel
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## SHORT COVER

### U.S.-China Trade Talks Predicted

BEIJING (Reuters) — Talks between China and the United States to try to avert a looming trade war over piracy of copyrights in China could resume before tit-for-tat sanctions take effect June 17, official media here said Sunday.

Such talks are likely, the China Daily Business Weekly quoted analysts as saying, with both sides open to an agreement to avoid a damaging trade war.

Neither side has said when talks might be held, although U.S. officials have said no meetings were likely until after June 7. Washington announced trade sanctions against Chinese products earlier this month for what it said was Beijing's failure to meet conditions of a bilateral agreement to curb theft of music, films and computer software.

### Australia Seeks to Skirt Sale Vote

CANBERRA (Bloomberg) — Australia may sell one-third of the state-owned communications company Telstra Corp. without seeking the approval of Parliament, the government's senate leader, Robert Hill, said Sunday.

Opposition parties that control the upper house, the Senate, have vowed to block the sale.

"What we are talking about is selling one-third of the Commonwealth's assets in this particular enterprise," Mr. Hill told a television interviewer. "If we could do that without legislative change, there is no reason why we shouldn't."

Mr. Hill said the government had explored a number of options to get around the Senate's likely refusal to the sale, although he was not personally aware of the alternative, which would by-pass Parliament.

### Toolmaker Buys Into Israeli Giant

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Iscar Ltd. has gained control of 13.06 percent of the shares of IDB Holding Corp., one of Israel's biggest holding companies, IDB said in an announcement to the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

Iscar purchased shares whose nominal value amounts to 14.74 million shekels ($5.1 million), bringing its total holdings to 24.59 million shekels, IDB said.

Iscar is a maker of metal-cutting tools. IDB, through its subsidiary Discount Investments, owns 25 percent of Iscar.

Iscar has long argued with IDB that as a private company it is not required to report earnings. IDB maintains that it must include Iscar's results in its own earnings reports and has won support from an Israeli court.

### Sprint Cuts U.S. Government's Bill

WESTWOOD, Kansas (Bloomberg) — Sprint Corp. has agreed in principle to cut its long-distance service bill to the federal government by $86 million.

The volume discount for the last two and a half years of a General Services Administration contract eliminates cost differences for contracts offering long-distance telecommunications to federal agencies.

### Kodak Shipments Anger Sellers

ROCHESTER, New York (Bloomberg) — Eastman Kodak Co. is falling short on delivering to retailers its new Advantix camera, camera sellers say.

Kodak introduced the easy-to-use Advantix in February and began shipping the camera last month. But camera sellers are complaining that the world's largest photo company underestimated demand, leaving thousands of orders unfilled and slowing sales momentum for the new product.

In a letter to Chief Executive George Fisher and the heads of four other camera makers that created the system used by the Advantix, the Photo Marketing Association International trade group has asked when stores will get the new cameras in quantity and when advertising to support sales will begin.

### Kazakh Phone Stake Sold

ALMATY, Kazakhstan (Reuters) — Deutsche Telekom AG has agreed to buy a 49 percent voting stake in the Kazakh state telephone company Kaztelekom and take management control for up to 15 years, Kazakhstan said Saturday.

The framework agreement ensures that a 1992 German loan will be repaid and the number of phone lines in the former Soviet republic will be more than doubled within 10 years, Deputy Prime Minister Garri Shtoik said.

The framework agreement is worth 825 million Deutsche marks ($535 million) – including loan guarantees, investment pledges, a signing bonus and paying off state debts to Kaztelekom.

# *Fidelity Under Fire: 'No More Surprises'*

By Leslie Eaton
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — It is one thing to invent the light bulb; it is quite another to run a power company.

That is the lesson that Fidelity Investments — and, in fact, the entire mutual-fund business — is learning, as funds replace banks as the repository of workers' wealth.

Although Fidelity grew to be the biggest U.S. mutual-fund company by emphasizing innovation and an aggressive style, it has now become almost a public utility in the minds of many investors.

So dependability and predictability are becoming more important than creativity, and Fidelity is struggling to cope with that change.

Such shifting public perception ultimately lies behind Jeffrey N. Vinik's announcement last week that he was departing as manager of Fidelity's gigantic Magellan fund.

Whether Mr. Vinik jumped or was pushed, chances are very good that he did not leave Fidelity because his fund had been lagging behind the market for five months. After all, Mr. Vinik had outperformed both the market and most of his peers for several years, and every money manager goes through slumps.

What got Mr. Vinik in trouble was not his underperformance, but how he did it. He made a big bet on bonds — while running a stock fund. The bet went sour, and there was little chance that the fund's performance could have been salvaged this year.

The bond bet angered investors and investment professionals, who felt that they were paying Mr. Vinik to put their money into stocks. If they wanted to take a flier in the credit markets, they could do that by themselves.

"People bought Magellan as the premier growth-company fund, and they have not been getting that over the last six months," said Donald R. Dion Jr., publisher of Fidelity Independent Adviser, a newsletter that follows the funds. "There are many bond funds that they can buy."

Twenty years ago, money managers were expected to put their clients' dollars into bonds if that was where they found the best values. Indeed, if really worried, they could put customers' money in the bank.

While fund companies have been busy tightening restrictions on fund managers over the years to get them to stick to their core investments, Fidelity's managers continued to have free rein as long they remained fully invested.

What really mattered was total return: nobody really cared how they got it.

Fidelity's fund managers were encouraged to take risks and to try new techniques. Among the company's innovative products were funds that specialized in particular industries, funds that invested using a computer's artificial intelligence and a fund that invested to take advantage of big trends.

Even the managers of more traditional funds were encouraged to seize the "best" investment opportunities, wherever they might be. That is how Fidelity Capital Appreciation ended up with heavy holdings of foreign stocks and how Fidelity Blue Chip Growth ended up with a host of small-cap stocks, and how all sorts of unlikely Fidelity funds ended up with Mexican bonds.

The ground rule under which Mr. Vinik operated was simple: "Be a genius," said John Rekenthaler, editor of Morningstar Investor, the Chicago fund tracking firm's publication for individual investors. He describes Mr. Vinik as "old-style Fidelity, idiosyncratic and intuitive."

This system worked as long as Fidelity's customers were concerned only with total return — and as long as the aggressive and unusual investments paid off. But both things changed.

Despite Fidelity's power and its awesome research, it made some big mistakes. When emerging markets plunged in 1994, Fidelity funds suffered and the firm clamped down on its fixed-income group, which was told, "No more surprises."

After two years of lagging performance, the company abandoned the controversial approach of its Capital and Income Fund, which had been active in managing companies emerging from bankruptcy. Earlier this year it reshuffled the management of 23 of its stock and balanced funds to align the managers' skills with the funds' stated objectives.

That last change is significant because it signals that Fidelity is starting to pay attention to how managers achieve their results and is trying to make the funds more predictable — changes driven in large part by changes in the investing public.

# Small Stocks Score Big Gains in '96

By Carole Gould
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Many aggressive investors had mediocre performances in 1995, largely because the small-capitalization stocks in their portfolios dragged them down. But small stocks have barreled ahead this year.

"They're catching up to the rest of the market," said Byron Wien, U.S. investment strategist at Morgan Stanley & Co. "Last year, people were more cautious because they were worried about the economy. Now they're feeling more adventurous."

The shift in market leadership stems from a confluence of events. Last year, large stocks were helped along by falling interest rates and a weak dollar. Economic weakness and corporate earnings growth helped fuel a flight to quality, often to blue-chip, stocks.

By early February, expectations began to shift. After a series of cuts in short-term interest rates, including one in late January, the Federal Reserve Board grew quiet.

Since then, long-term rates have been rising, instead of falling, bucking the conventional wisdom of just a half-year ago, and last week, the Fed again abstained from rate action.

Likewise, prognosticators who spoke several months ago of gloom and doom on the economic front have been proved wrong so far this year. Government reports on employment, retail sales, industrial production and other indicators have shown that the economy is getting more energetic, not less.

A result has been some astonishing returns for mutual funds that invest in small stocks. As a group, the small-company funds returned 18.9 percent through May 17, compared with 12.2 percent for growth-stock funds, according to Morningstar Inc., the fund-researcher company in Chicago.

Sitting atop the list with a return of nearly 48 percent this year is Oberweis Micro-Cap, a new fund managed by James D. Oberweis, in North Aurora, Illinois.

# Investors Set Sights on Brazil Phone Firm

*Bloomberg Business News*

SAO PAULO — With telephone stocks accounting for more than one-fifth of the total market capitalization of the publicly listed companies in Latin America, it is no surprise that stocks in the region's single biggest industry are among the favorites on Wall Street.

Investors can be forgiven for being skeptical. From Mexico to Argentina, many of the Latin American telecommunications stocks peddled on the basis of their huge growth potential have soared, only to fall to earth later on.

In the five years since Teléfonos de México SA was listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the shares have returned 37 percent, well below the 107 percent total return for the Standard & Poor's 500 index during the same period. Telmex trades at $34.625, down from its high of $74.375 reached in February 1994.

While the devaluation of the peso and aggressive expansion into Mexico by AT&T Corp. and others has dimmed enthusiasm for Telmex, Wall Street has found a new darling in Telecomunicacoes Brasileiras SA of Brazil.

Shares of Telecomunicacoes Brasileiras, or Telebras, have returned almost 32 percent so far this year including dividends, and some Wall Street analysts think the shares could rise that much again within the next 12 months.

"The shares are among the cheapest relative to their earnings potential," said Paulo Vasconcellos, an analyst with Merrill Lynch & Co.

Encouraged by strong first-quarter earnings Mr. Vasconcellos this week raised his rating on the Brazilian telephone company to long-term "buy" from "accumulate," and Merrill selected Telebras as its "global focus stock," its best bet for the week.

The better-than-expected earnings caught the attention of a others as well, prompting analysts at Oppenheimer & Co., Bear, Stearns & Cos. and Robert Fleming, Inc. to reiterate buy recommendations on the stock.

Mr. Vasconcellos predicted that the shares, which last traded at $61.25 on the New York Stock Exchange, could gain more than 30 percent to reach $80 within a year. The analyst raised his earnings estimates for 1996 by 47 percent, to $6.18 per share, and by 36 percent, to $7.45 per share, for next year.

Jose Linares, an analyst at Oppenheimer & Co., was even more bullish. He raised his forecast for Telebras earnings this year to $7.90 per share from $4.75.

What convinced Mr. Linares was the first-quarter earnings, which rose almost fivefold from 1995.

But Telebras shares remain vulnerable to swings in politics that could undermine the government's anti-inflation plan and thereby roil the stock market and Telebras, which accounts for more than half of the daily turnover on the São Paulo exchange, Mr. Linares said.

Still, there are three reasons why Telebras may be worth the risk: The shares are cheap, the growth potential is large and the Brazilian government appears to be slowly getting its program to sell state-owned assets on track.

The company's growth potential is large. Brazil has fewer than nine telephone lines per 100 inhabitants, compared with about 60 lines per inhabitant in the United States. The government has said it aims to boost to 40 million the number of lines in service by the year 2003, up from 14 million currently.

# Taiwan Banks Cut Back Rates to Spur Economic Growth

*Bloomberg Business News*

TAIPEI — Five Taiwan banks lowered their interest rates during the weekend, bringing to seven the number of institutions to act since the central bank called for cuts last week to spur the economy.

The Farmers Bank of China, a state bank, reduced its base lending rate by 0.10 percentage point, to 7.95 percent, and the Land Bank of Taiwan, another state bank, cut its base rate by 0.20 point, to 7.50 percent, the banks said. The changes take effect Monday.

The Farmers Bank also lowered interest paid on deposits by up to 0.40 point, and Land Bank reduced deposit rates by up to 0.30 point.

The Grand Commercial Bank, an affiliate of Taiwan food producer President Enterprises Corp., will cut its base lending rate 0.01 point, to 8.25 percent, starting Monday, the Economic Daily News reported. The Chinese Bank and Taipei Business Bank will lower deposit rates, although not cut lending rates, the newspaper said.

The Bank of Taiwan said Friday it would lower its base lending rate by 0.10 point, to 7.15 percent, and cut interest paid for deposits by up to 0.25 point. The state-owned Taiwan Cooperative Bank also trimmed its base lending rate 0.2 point, to 7.5 percent, and reduce deposit rates by as much as 0.20 percent.

The banks' actions follow the central bank's cut of 0.25 point effective Friday in its key rediscount rate, the rate at which it lends money to other banks. The rate now stands at a 10-year low of 5.25 percent.

The central bank's cut, aimed at boosting money supply and economic growth, is mainly symbolic because many Taiwan banks obtain short-term funds from the interbank overnight market. The interbank overnight rate has fallen to a four-month low of 5.072 percent, well below the rediscount rate.

Nonetheless, the central bank's move indicates the authority's wish for lower lending rates, analysts said. Central Bank Governor Y.D. Sheu coupled the announcement of the rediscount rate cut with a call for commercial banks to reduce interest rates.

The Central Bank of China, Taiwan's central bank, has said Taiwan's money supply M-2 increased 7.42 percent in April from a year earlier. That was below the bank's target for annual growth of 9 percent to 14 percent.

Separately, a report showing faster growth in Taiwan's money supply in April suggests the economy may be gradually recovering from turmoil bought on by Chinese military tests in the Taiwan Strait a month earlier.


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Herald Tribune


# GLASS: *Sun Strategist Brings Consumer View to Computer Firm*

Continued from Page 13

your life. That's my point about paying not to be on the Net.

Q. How much?

A. It will depend. I can see a scenario that even a computer junkie that loves reading e-mail will say: "Tonight I've got a hot date, I don't want to be interrupted. If you want to pay me 100 bucks I'll read your e-mail."

Q. Then you're not actually paying to be off-line, you've got a lost-opportunity cost?

A. Right. You're raising the bar of access to you.

Q. You worked at Apple, where you helped develop System 7 for the Macintosh, and before that Xerox Corp. What is your place in Sun? You have said it is a company that traditionally focused on technology, where programmers said they worked on the UNIX operating system and did not care about end users.

A. I represent a cultural shift in Sun. Cultural changes take a lot longer than software and hardware changes, but I can tell you that today, 1996, there are probably more people in the engineering side of Sun that came from either Xerox or Apple than there are the original guys that only ever did UNIX.

Q. Sun wants to make the main server computers for the Net. What is its strategy for software? Does it have to be profitable?

A. We are profitable. Solaris is the product that is the UNIX operating system, and we have an arrangement with Hewlett-Packard and IBM.

Q. You said Sun is working toward a $500 computer for business rather than the home market that has some other companies excited.

A. The whole idea of a different kind of desktop appliance will probably happen from Sun real quick. Not only the hardware but something very simple to use — if you want to do e-mail and maybe you want to type a few things this device will just let you do it.

Q. Is that going back to the original model where you had a mainframe computer in the basement and everybody had a dumb terminal?

A. We are seeing too many intelligent people hacking into servers. Most of my stuff could be out there, but some things should be private; when I pull it out of the computer, I'll carry it with me, and that's my stuff. I think that the hybrid computer is what is really going to happen.

Q. A hybrid with the intelligence on a chip?

A. A chip or some other device.

Q. Are these advances necessarily a good thing? How will they help people?

A. I do not want to sit and do stuff, I want to be outside walking around scuba diving and doing other things. So I need to have computers that are my envelope or my clothes, they go with me and they communicate.

There is a way of making technology simpler to use, but it is far more complex than today's technology.


SARAKREEK HOLDING N.V.
Amsterdam

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Sarakreek Holding N.V. will be held on Friday, 7th June 1996 at 11:00 a.m. at the RAI Congrescentrum, Europaplein 8, 1078 GZ Amsterdam.

The agenda includes:

* Annual Report of the Board of Management over 1995
* Establishment of the 1995 Annual Report and Accounts
* Fixing of the proposed profit appropriation
* Appointments to the Supervisory Board
* Appointments to the Board of Management
* Authorisation of the Board of Management to acquire, on behalf of the Company, shares in the Company
* Miscellaneous

The complete agenda for this meeting, as well as the 1995 Annual Report and Accounts and information on the proposed candidates for the Supervisory Board and the Board of Management are available and can be obtained at:

the Company's head office, Amsteldijk 194, 1079 LK Amsterdam

and also at: the ABN AMRO Bank N.V., Herengracht 597, Amsterdam.

To be able to attend the meeting, Shareholders must deposit their shares at the offices of the above-mentioned bank not later than June 3, 1996. The deposit receipt will render entrance to the meeting.

The Supervisory Board

Amsterdam, May 27, 1996.


# SEIZE: *Recouping Lost Assets*

Continued from Page 13

be in need of repairs and may be subject to things such as rent-control laws and maintenance and management regulations.

Some countries in Western and Eastern Europe do not permit the proceeds of property sales to leave their borders.

Thus far, Mr. Kolben appears to have made the right connections. Initially, he responded to an ad in an ethnic publication from an agent offering to help people reclaim seized Estonian property. That agent put him in touch with a lawyer in Estonia.

Some of Mr. Kolben's relatives who were familiar with the property provided the relevant addresses. So far the agent and the lawyer have cost only $500, Mr. Kolben said.

Others have found more twisted paths. John Pollak, a furniture-manufacturing company manager in Rahway, New Jersey, said his family left behind a factory, a mansion and a summer villa when they fled Poland in 1939.

Though the family received some money for the factory after the war, the houses were being run for the family's benefit by an administrator, Mr. Pollak said.

After the administrator's death around 1960, his wife came to the United States seeking power of attorney, Mr. Pollak said, and he refused to grant it.

But the administrator's wife told Polish authorities that the mansion was legally hers because she could not locate any heirs, he added.

He ultimately hired a lawyer and regained title to the property. His key piece of evidence: a photo of the woman seated next to him during her trip to the United States.

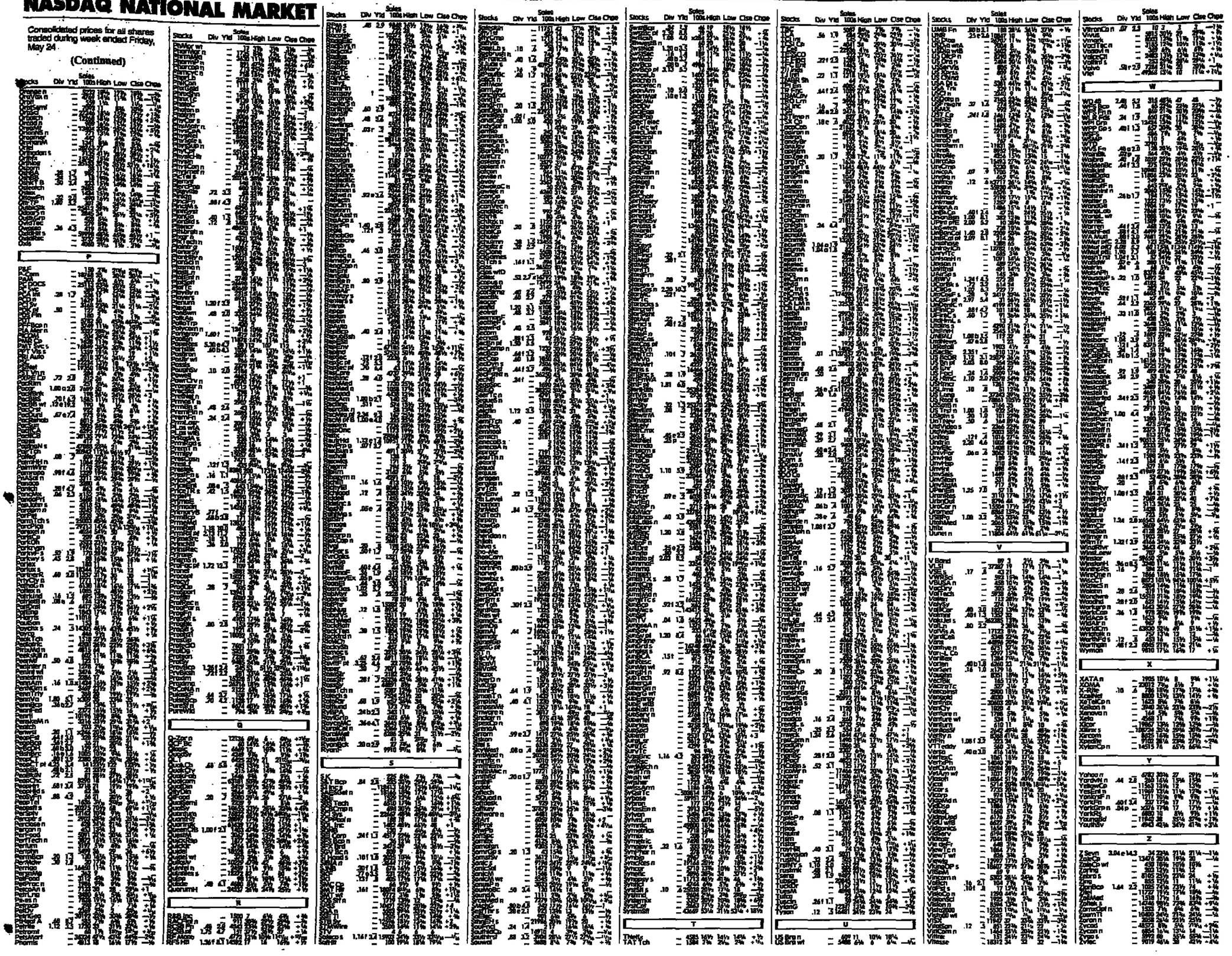
Mr. Pollak said several relatives have sued him, claiming a stake in the property.

The hurdles to reclaiming personal property are particularly high in Poland. A bill has been drafted but it deals only with those properties taken from 1944 to 1962.

# NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, May 24

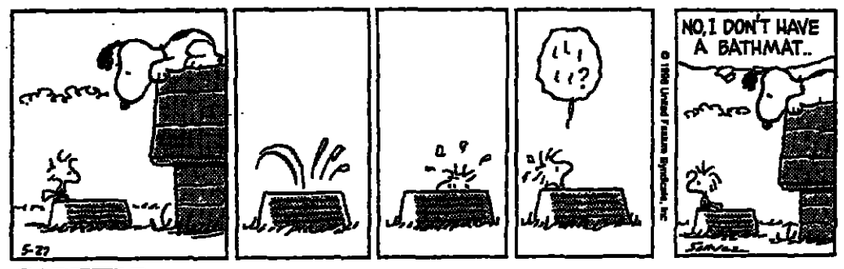
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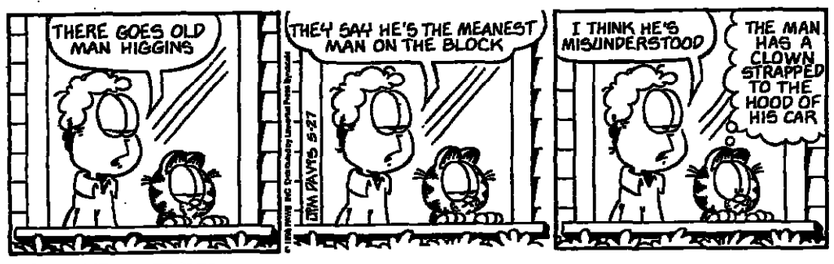
## DENNIS THE MENACE




## PEANUTS



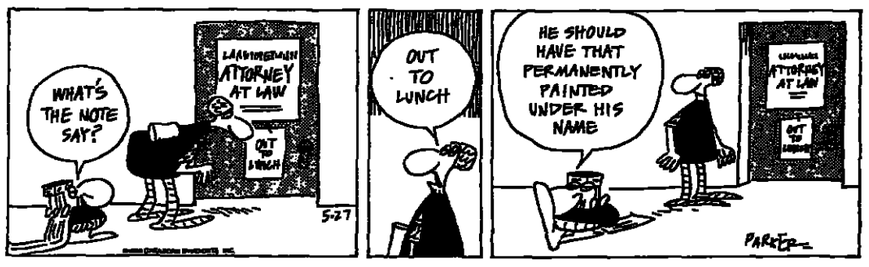

## GARFIELD




## CALVIN AND HOBBES




## WIZARD of ID




## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RECEL

MESOU

YEMBOR

WINUSE




Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers Tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles Answer: FEIGN OCTET MODISH POROUS

Often the result of blowing your own horn — SOUR NOTES

## BEETLE BAILEY



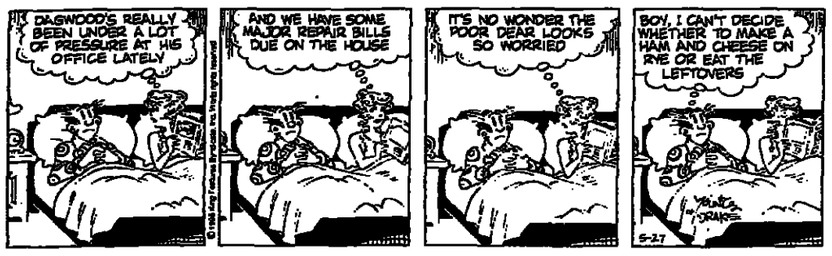

## THE FAR SIDE




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**SPORTS**

# A Victory for Bath Narrows the Gap

## *League and Union Talk of Merger At Second Game of Historic Series*

By Ian Thomsen
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — The amateurs won on points, but the professionals might have been ahead in spirit. Funny: It's supposed to be the other way around.

Bath, the amateur rugby champion of England, beat one of the world's strongest professional clubs, Wigan of northern England, by a score of 44-19 on Saturday. Their symbolic handshake took place in front of 42,000 at Twickenham, the cathedral of the amateur game.

For 101 years there have been two types of rugby — rugby *union*, played by 15 so-called amateurs per team, and rugby *league*, a more streamlined game with 13 professionals a side. For the first 100 years they rarely stopped feuding.

The amateurs would slip jobs and perks to their players, yet snobbishly refuse to have anything to do with the professionals; the professionals would hire some of the best amateurs and make better players of them.

Everything has changed in the last year, when the two codes were brought together by the media tycoon Rupert Murdoch, as only he could. He offered each side TV money in the tens of millions of dollars; rugby league moved its season to the spring and summer, to avoid direct competition with rugby union and soccer in England; and the union game became "open," as clubs asked their best players to give up their day jobs and become full-time professionals next season.

The former amateurs have, predictably, spent the last few months fighting among themselves over the money. Overnight they have sought common ground with the professionals, finding it this month in the Rugby Challenge. In the first leg, held in the rugby-league base of northern England, and playing by the professional rules, Wigan took some pleasure in destroying Bath, 82-6.

Shortly thereafter, Wigan came to Twickenham and wiped out three more amateur clubs to make off with the Middlesex Sevens, a wide-open union tournament played by seven men per side. Based on those results, it was thought that Wigan might humble Bath here in the Rugby Challenge's finishing leg, even though it was played to the slower, more technical laws of rugby union.

Bath came out with the kind of nervous zeal rarely seen at Twickenham during major rugby-union internationals. It kicked a penalty in the fourth minute for a 3-0 lead, then disdained the easy points for the rest of the day, running whenever possible and rarely kicking for position. Its lead grew to 25-0 at halftime, and 39-0 seven minutes into the second half. If Bath had been more ruthless and less willing to substitute, it might have come close to equaling Wigan's opening-leg score of May 8.

"That would have been against the point of the exercise, in my opinion," said Brian Ashton, the Bath coach. "This was an opportunity for our players to test themselves against some of the best rugby players in the world, and you don't test yourself by kicking the ball into touch and playing 10-man rugby."

Didn't he just point out everything that's wrong with the union game?

"It was the best game of rugby-union I've ever seen," said Wigan's captain, Shaun Edwards, who missed this game because of injury. He, like five teammates on the field, had played union before becoming professional. Bath held obvious advantages in the lineouts, rucks and scrums, but more important was the exciting, Wiganesque try by the Bath wing Jon Sleightholme. Bath scored seven tries. Wigan made several uncharacteristic handling errors in the first half, undoing its strength in the backs that was its only chance of winning.

"It was unusual for us, but it came from the pressure and from wanting to entertain," said the Wigan manager Joe Lydon, who came out of retirement to play. "We were living off of scraps and every time we had the ball we wanted to do something with it."

As Bath began substituting madly — leaving 16 men in play at one stage — and the referee struggled, goodheartedly, to avoid penalizing the visitors (and the game) to death, Wigan took off with three tries in the last 25 minutes, two starting from its own goal line. Wigan played Bath to a 19-19 tie in the second half by showing its host the kind of play it will need in the new professional century.

Rugby union is by far the more popular game worldwide. Union stands for goodwill and the amateur ethics of fair play and no hard feelings afterwards. What it has lacked in its homeland is the audacious running of Va'aiga Tuigmala, Martin Offiah (both former union players) and Craig Murdock, who scored two sensational tries.

Afterward, the rugby league chief executive Maurice Lindsay suggested that the two codes might merge within five years.

"We don't see each other as rivals any more," agreed Tony Hallett, his counterpart at England's Rugby Football Union. "I think we'll find it very difficult for the two codes not to merge."

The whole point of the series was to show how two opponents can ultimately learn from and improve each other, which is the point of any game. At the end, amid the exchange of jerseys and the shared victory lap around the famous ground, it was impossible to tell one enemy from the other.



Adam Butler/The Associated Press

Ade Adebayo of Bath, right, avoiding a tackle attempt by Gary Connolly of Wigan.

# Auckland Whips Natal in Super-12

*Reuters*

AUCKLAND — Putting on a dazzling display of discipline and ball handling, Auckland beat Natal of South Africa, 45-21, in the final of the Super-12 southern hemisphere provincial rugby union tournament on Sunday.

Jonah Lomu, the All-Black winger, enjoyed an explosive return to form after some indifferent performances in the Super-12 series between teams from South Africa, New Zealand and Australia.

Natal wasted scoring opportunities in the first quarter, making errors of judgment at crucial points and paid for its reluctance to pass the ball out to its wingers.

Lomu started the try-scoring early in the first half with a tackle-shrugging sprint. He easily fended off the fullback Andre Joubert to score near the corner.

Lomu later thrilled the packed stadium of 45,000 fans with a 75-meter (82-yard) run from deep in his own end after picking up a fumbled Natal ball. He was within a meter of the tryline when he was finally brought down, but he passed the ball to Adrian Cashmore, who proceeded to score beneath the posts.

Auckland's flank forward Andrew Blowers ran in two tries.

Natal trailed, 20-3, after 20 minutes, but fought back with a try from Joubert and penalty goals from Henry Honiball to make the score 20-16 at halftime.

But Auckland hit back, running in tries in quick succession.

Natal rebounded with a try by Springbok winger James Small, who scored in the corner after a tapped penalty. But Auckland dominated the rest of the game.

# Atletico Clinches Title; Kaiserslautern Gets Cup

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

Atletico Madrid won its ninth Spanish league title, beating Albacete, 2-0, on goals from Diego Simeone and Kiko Narvaez.

It was a day of mixed emotions Saturday in the Spanish capital. Real Madrid, the six-time European Cup champion, failed to qualify for any of the three European competitions. It was only the second time that Real had failed to gain a place in the competitions since the European Cup's inception 40 years ago.

**SOCCER ROUNDUP**

Needing just a draw to clinch the title, Atletico took charge of its game from the start and scored after 13 minutes when the Argentine midfielder Simeone headed in a free-kick from Milinko Pantic.

Atletico struck again midway through the first half when the Spanish international striker Narvaez capitalized on a defensive slip and coolly scored.

Second-place Valencia, which began the day with an outside chance of taking the title, tied 1-1 with Celta Vigo which scored with just one minute left to play.

Valencia will play the UEFA Cup next season alongside Espanyol and Tenerife, which captured fifth place with a 2-0 victory at Sporting Gijon. Real Madrid won 1-0 at Zaragoza but finished sixth. The beaten Cup finalist, Barcelona, will finish third and play in the Cup Winners' Cup.

Albacete and Rayo Vallecano must face Extremadura and Mallorca from the second division in relegation playoffs after losing out in a five-way struggle.

**GERMANY** Relegated Kaiserslautern beat Karlsruhe, 1-0, to win the German Cup final on Saturday despite playing the last 18 minutes with 10 men.

Midfielder Martin Wagner scored with a fierce free kick in the 42d minute to bring some consolation to the 1991 German league champions, who were relegated from the first division last weekend for the first time since the Bundesliga was set up in 1963.

**UNITED STATES** Despite playing shorthanded for 87 minutes, the New England Revolution held on to beat the Colorado Rapids in a shootout Saturday night in Major League Soccer.

The two teams were tied, 2-2, at the end of regulation time. Victor Mella then scored the only goal in the shootout before 14,323 at Foxboro Stadium.

The Revolution lost goalie Aidan Heaney in the third minute sent off for handling the ball outside his penalty area.

Even so, Alberto Naveda lobbed the ball into the goal from 50 yards in the 47th minute to put New England ahead, 1-0. Geoff Aunger made it 2-0 in the 68th minute with a penalty.

Roy Wegerle started the Rapids' comeback in the 76th minute.

With two minutes remaining in regulation, Jean Harbor tied the score with a header following a corner kick.

**ENGLAND** Disappointed fans jeered the England national team as it completed its Euro '96 preparations with a lackluster 1-0 victory over the Hong Kong "Golden Selection," an invitation team made up of minor and aging players.

The only goal was scored by the Newcastle striker, Les Ferdinand, with a 35th minute header.

But England, playing its last warm-up match before the European championship starts on June 8, rarely looked like it would increase its lead and could well have conceded a goal in the second half.

England managed only six chances in the match against a team mainly comprised of imported players, several of them ex-league players in England. *(Reuters, AP)*

## ■ Peru Rations Sex

Peru's players have been ordered to have sex no more than twice a week.

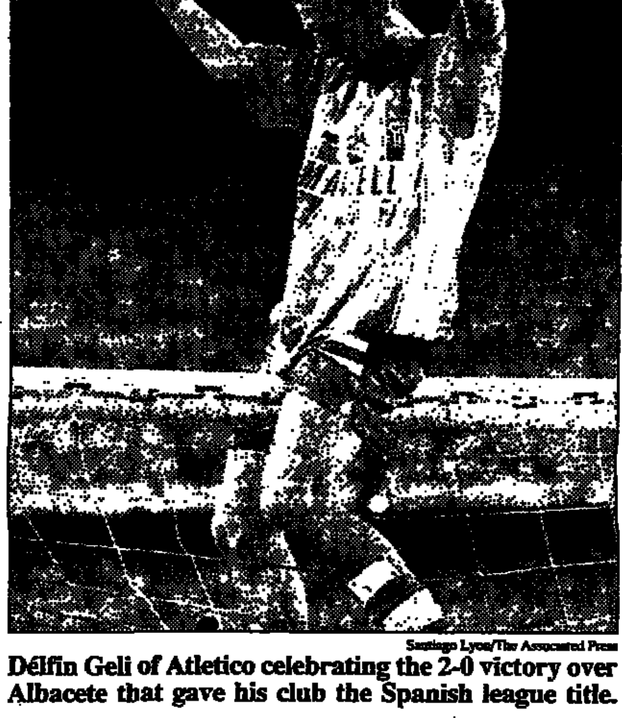
"We've told the boys they must be a little less productive with their partners," said Jorge Machuca, the fitness coach for the team's June 2 game against Colombia.

The coach said he had been forced to impose the extra discipline because his players were susceptible to tiring themselves out with sex.

"Their training causes an accelerated blood flow, which gets them, as it were, on-heat," he said.

After Peru's lifeless display last month in a 4-1 loss to Ecuador, Machuca said too much sex could wreak havoc on players' capabilities.

"A player's thighs are particularly likely to be weak because, in a sexual relationship, these muscles do a lot of work," he said. *(Reuters)*



Santiago Lyon/The Associated Press

Délfin Geli of Atletico celebrating the 2-0 victory over Albacete that gave his club the Spanish league title.

# SCOREBOARD

## BASEBALL

### MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

| EAST DIVISION | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 27 | 18 | .600 | — |
| Baltimore | 26 | 20 | .565 | 1½ |
| Toronto | 21 | 27 | .437 | 7½ |
| Boston | 19 | 27 | .396 | 8½ |
| Detroit | 12 | 37 | .245 | 17 |
| **CENTRAL DIVISION** | | | | |
| Cleveland | 32 | 14 | .696 | — |
| Chicago | 28 | 18 | .609 | 4 |
| Milwaukee | 22 | 24 | .478 | 10 |
| Kansas City | 23 | 27 | .460 | 11 |
| Minnesota | 21 | 26 | .447 | 11½ |
| **WEST DIVISION** | | | | |
| Texas | 29 | 19 | .604 | — |
| Seattle | 25 | 22 | .532 | 3½ |
| California | 22 | 25 | .468 | 6½ |
| Oakland | 22 | 25 | .468 | 6½ |

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

| EAST DIVISION | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 31 | 17 | .646 | — |
| Montreal | 29 | 20 | .592 | 2½ |
| Philadelphia | 23 | 24 | .489 | 7½ |
| Florida | 24 | 26 | .480 | 8 |
| New York | 19 | 28 | .404 | 11½ |
| **CENTRAL DIVISION** | | | | |
| Houston | 24 | 26 | .480 | — |
| St. Louis | 22 | 26 | .458 | 1 |
| Cincinnati | 19 | 25 | .432 | 2 |
| Chicago | 21 | 28 | .429 | 2½ |
| Pittsburgh | 19 | 29 | .396 | 4 |
| **WEST DIVISION** | | | | |
| San Diego | 31 | 18 | .633 | — |
| San Francisco | 25 | 22 | .532 | 5 |
| Los Angeles | 26 | 24 | .520 | 5½ |
| Colorado | 23 | 23 | .500 | 6½ |

**FRIDAY'S LINE SCORES**

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

Minnesota 200 020 000—4 11 0
Toronto 000 000 000—0 4 1
Robertson and G. Myers; Hanson, Ware (6) and S. Martinez. W—Robertson, 1-7. L—Hanson, 5-6.

Cleveland 010 110 030—6 11 1
Detroit 001 101 000—3 6 1
Bn.Anderson, Plunk (7), Mesa (9) and S. Alomar; Gohr, R. Veres (8), M. Myers (8), Walker (8) and Flaherty. W—Plunk, 1-0. L—R. Veres, 0-3. Sv—Mesa (18). HRs—Detroit, Fryman (11). Cleveland, Lofton (3), Belle 2 (19), M. Ramirez (10).

Texas 000 000 000—0 4 0
Kansas City 012 210 02x—8 11 0
B.Witt, Cook (4), Brandenburg (7) and I. Rodriguez. Gubicza and Fasano. W—Gubicza, 4-6. L—B. Witt, 4-4. HR—Kansas City, Lockhart (3).

Milwaukee 100 100 100—3 7 0
Chicago 120 000 01x—4 10 1
Sparks and Matheny; Magrane, Keyser (7), Simas (8), L. Thomas (8), R. Hernandez. W—L. Thomas, 2-3. L—Sparks, 3-5. Sv—R. Hernandez (13). HR—Chi., Karkovice (3).

Oakland 000 200 200 0—4 9 0
Baltimore 000 001 030 1—5 10 0
(10 innings)
Wengert, Wasdin (7), Corsi (8), Reyes (10) and Steinbach; Mussina, Orosco (7), R. McDowell (9) and Hoiles, Zaun (9). W—R. McDowell, 1-1. L—Reyes, 3-8. HRs—Baltimore, Hammonds (6). Oakland, McGwire (8).

Boston 000 000 100—1 4 1
California 100 200 00x—3 7 0
Sele, Gunderson (7), Garces (7) and Stanley, Haselman (8); Finley, James (8), Percival (8). W—Finley, 6-2. L—Sele, 2-4. Sv—Percival (13). HR—Bos., Naehring (4).

New York 001 010 101—4 9 0
Seattle 220 203 01x—10 14 0
Kamieniecki, Mecir (4), J. Nelson (6), Howe (8) and Girardi; Hitchcock, T. Davis (8), B. Wells (8) and D. Wilson. W—Hitchcock, 4-2. L—Kamieniecki, 1-2. HRs—Seattle, Gnttey Jr. 3 (15). New York, D.Jeter (2).

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

St. Louis 000 001 300—4 7 0
Florida 000 200 000—2 3 1
Morgan, T. J.Matthews (7) and Pagnozzi; Burkett, Miller (7), Hammond (8) and C. Johnson. W—Morgan, 1-0. L—Burkett, 3-6. Sv—T. J.Matthews (3). HR—Florida, Sheffield (15).

Atlanta 000 000 320—5 13 1
Pittsburgh 000 200 001—3 10 1
Smoltz, McMichael (7), Clontz (8), Wohlers (9) and J. Lopez; Darwin, Plesac (7), Miceli (8), Christiansen (9), Cordova (9) and Kendall. W—Smoltz, 10-1. L—Darwin, 2-5. Sv—Wohlers (9).

San Diego 000 120 523—13 16 0
New York 000 000 010—1 6 1
Valenzuela, Blair (9) and B. Johnson; Isringhausen, MacDonald (7), Minor (7), DiPoto (8) and Hundley. W—Valenzuela, 3-2. L—Isringhausen, 2-6. HRs—New York, Huskey (3). San Diego, B. Johnson (4).

Chicago 000 003 400 0—7 9 0
Houston 013 000 003 1—8 12 2
(10 innings)
Trachsel, M. Perez (6), T. Adams (7), Wendell (9), D. Jones (9), B.Patterson (10) and Servais; Wall, X. Hernandez (7), Swindell (8), A.Young (9), To.Jones (10) and R. Wilkins. W—To.Jones, 5-1. L—B. Patterson, 1-2. HRs—Houston, Biggio (4), Bagwell (15). Chicago, Sandberg (10), Sosa (16).

Los Angeles 001 100 110 01—5 11 0
Montreal 400 000 000 00—4 9 0
(11 innings)
Astacio, Eischen (4), Guthrie (7), Osuna (8), Td.Worrell (11) and Prince. Urbina, Dyer (5), Scott (6), D. Veres (7), Rojas (8), Daal (10) and D. Fletcher, Spehr (9). W—Osuna, 3-3. L—Daal, 0-2. Sv—Td.Worrell (12).

Philadelphia 000 102 020—5 10 0
San Francisco 000 001 000—1 3 0
Schilling, Frey (8), Bottalico (9) and Lieberthal; Watson, DeLucia (8), Dewey (9) and Lampkin. W—Schilling, 2-0. L—Watson, 5-4. HRs—San Francisco, Lampkin (2). Philadelphia, Lieberthal (4), Incaviglia (8), Zeile (8).

Cincinnati 242 100 002—11 13 2
Colorado 000 610 002—9 11 1
Schourek, Moore (4), J. Ruffin (5), Carrasco (7), Shaw (8), J.Brantley (9) and Taubensee. J. Oliver (8); Mo.Thompson, Habyan (3), M. Munoz (5), Holmes (6), Painter (8), Leskanic (9) and Owens, Je.Reed (8). W—J. Ruffin, 1-2. L—Mo.Thompson, 3-4. HRs—Colorado, Bichette (6). Cincinnati, E. Davis 2 (12).

**SATURDAY'S LINE SCORES**

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

Minnesota 003 000 010 2—6 11 1
Toronto 200 001 010 0—4 7 0
(10 innings)
F.Rodriguez, Guardado (7), Stevens (10) and G.Myers, Durant (9), Hentgen, Bohanon (7), Crabtree (8), Castillo (9) and O'Brien. W—Guardado, 2-2. L—Castillo, 2-1. Sv—Stevens (9).

Cleveland 100 300 300—7 11 2
Detroit 400 100 010—6 10 0
Nagy, Tavarez (8), Mesa (9) and S. Alomar; Lira, Scanlan (5), R.Lewis (6), M. Myers (7), Olson (8) and Casanova, Flaherty (9). W—Nagy, 8-1. L—R. Lewis, 1-4. Sv—Mesa (19). HRs—Cleve., Lofton (4), Baerga (3). Detroit, Nieves (7), Pride (2), M. Lewis (3).

Oakland 000 203 001—6 9 0
Baltimore 000 110 100—3 8 0
Johns, Mohler (7), Taylor (8), Groom (9) and Steinbach; D.Wells, Corbin (7), Mills (8) and Hoiles. W—Johns, 4-5. L—D. Wells, 3-4. Sv—Groom (2). HRs—Oakland, Bordick (2), McGwire (9), P. Munoz (5). Baltimore, By.Anderson 2 (18), C. Ripken (9).

Milwaukee 010 010 005—7 12 0
Chicago 103 000 32x—9 11 2
Bones, Boze (7), Wickander (8) and Matheny, Levis (8); Alvarez, Karchner (7), R. Hernandez (9) and Karkovice. W—Alvarez, 5-3. L—Bones, 3-7. Sv—R. Hernandez (14). HRs—Milwaukee, GVaughn (11), Mieske 2 (6). Chicago, FThomas (14), Ventura (8), Baines (10).

Texas 010 100 000—2 8 0
Kansas City 010 000 000—1 3 0

Helling, Henneman (9) and I. Rodriguez; Haney and Macfarlane. W—Helling, 1-1. L—Haney, 3-5. Sv—Henneman (13). HR—Texas, I.Rodriguez (4).

New York 050 000 000—5 8 2
Seattle 001 020 010—4 9 0
Mendoza, M. Rivera (7), Wetteland (9) and Girardi; Hurtado, Torres (4) and D. Wilson. W—Mendoza, 1-0. L—Hurtado, 2-5. Sv—Wetteland (9).

Boston 000 030 412—10 12 1
California 001 000 200—3 10 3
Gordon, Stanton (7), Slocumb (9) and Haselman; S.Williams, Holzemer (7), Frohwirth (8) and Fabregas, Slaught (9). W—Gordon, 4-2. L—S. Williams, 0-2. HRs—Bos., M. Vaughn (18), Canseco (12).

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

San Diego 000 430 000—7 10 0
New York 001 100 000—2 10 4
Ashby, Florie (6), S. Sanders (8) and B. Johnson; P.Wilson, Mlicki (5), D. Henry (7), Minor (9) and Hundley. W—Ashby, 6-2. L—P. Wilson, 1-5.

Philadelphia 100 001 000—2 4 1
San Francisco 200 001 00x—3 7 0
Mk.Williams, Springer (6), K. Ryan (7) and Lieberthal; Gardner, Juden (7), Creek (7), DeLucia (8), Beck (9) and Manwaring. W—Gardner, 6-1. L—Mk.Williams, 0-4. Sv—Beck (13). HR—Phila., Incaviglia (9).

Atlanta 001 010 000—2 8 0
Pittsburgh 010 200 30x—6 8 1
Avery, Bielecki (7), Borbon (8) and Perez, J. Lopez (7); Neagle, Plesac (8), Cordova (9) and Kendall. W—Neagle, 6-2. L—Avery, 5-4. HR—Atlanta, Blauser (6).

St. Louis 010 301 000—5 12 0
Florida 000 000 000—0 5 1
An.Benes and Pagnozzi; Rapp, Mantei (5), Powell (7), Y. Perez (9) and C. Johnson. W—An.Benes, 2-7. L—Rapp, 3-5.

Chicago 100 100 000—2 6 1
Houston 000 030 20x—5 11 1
Navarro, M. Perez (7) and Servais; Drabek, Hartgraves (8), To.Jones (9) and Knorr. W—Drabek, 2-4. L—Navarro, 2-6. Sv—To.Jones (10). HRs—Chicago, Gonzalez (4). Houston, Bagwell (16).

Los Angeles 300 020 000—5 8 0
Montreal 011 000 100—3 9 0
R.Martinez, Guthrie (7), Park (8), Td.Worrell (9) and Piazza; Cormier, Aucoin (8), Dyer (9) and D. Fletcher. W—R. Martinez, 3-0. L—Cormier, 2-3. Sv—Td.Worrell (13). HR—L.A., Piazza (13).

Cincinnati 000 300 002—5 9 2
Colorado 021 000 22x—7 2 7
Burba, McElroy (2), Moore (7), J. Ruffin (7), Shaw (8) and Taubensee, J. Oliver (8); Reynoso, Leskanic (7), S. Reed (8), B.Ruffin (9) and Je.Reed. W—Leskanic, 4-2. L—Moore, 3-3. HRs—Cincinnati, RSanders (2), J. Oliver (2).

### JAPANESE LEAGUES

**CENTRAL LEAGUE**

| | W | L | T | Pct | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chunichi | 24 | 15 | 0 | .615 | — |
| Hiroshima | 23 | 17 | 0 | .575 | 1½ |
| Yomiuri | 21 | 20 | 0 | .512 | 4 |
| Yokohama | 21 | 21 | 0 | .500 | 4½ |
| Yakult | 20 | 21 | 0 | .488 | 5 |
| Hanshin | 13 | 28 | 0 | .317 | 12 |

**SATURDAY'S RESULTS**

Chunichi 9, Yokohama 7
Yomiuri 6, Hiroshima 5
Yakult 7, Hanshin 5

**SUNDAY'S RESULTS**

Chunichi 8, Yokohama 7
Hiroshima 2, Yomiuri 0
Yakult 4, Hanshin 1

**PACIFIC LEAGUE**

| | W | L | T | Pct | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nippon Ham | 25 | 17 | 1 | .593 | — |
| Kintetsu | 24 | 19 | 0 | .558 | 1½ |
| Orix | 24 | 20 | 0 | .545 | 2 |
| Lotte | 22 | 22 | 1 | .500 | 4 |
| Seibu | 20 | 22 | 1 | .477 | 5 |
| Daiei | 13 | 28 | 1 | .321 | 11½ |

**SATURDAY'S RESULTS**

Nippon Ham 5, Daiei 3
Orix 10, Kintetsu 13
Seibu 4, Lotte 1

**SUNDAY'S RESULTS**

Nippon Ham 7, Daiei 4
Orix 3, Kintetsu 2
Lotte 1, Seibu 0

## BASKETBALL

### NBA PLAYOFFS

**CONFERENCE FINALS**
(BEST-OF-7)
FRIDAY'S RESULT

Seattle 27 20 18 11—76
Utah 24 27 21 24—96
S: Schrempf 7-17 1-2 17; Payton 11-21 0-0 25. U: Malone 12-29 4-6 28; Hornacek 9-14 7-7 28; Russell 8-14 5-6 24. Rebounds— 48 (Hawkins, Payton 6), Utah 55 (Malone 18). Assists— Seattle 16 (Payton 3), Utah 26 (Hornacek 8).
(Seattle leads series 2-1).

SATURDAY'S RESULT

Chicago 23 25 15 23—86
Orlando 20 18 19 10—67
C: Pippen 11-14 2-4 27; Jordan 5-14 6-11 17. O: O'Neal 8-19 1-9 17; Hardaway 8-24 0-0 19. Rebounds— 64 (Rodman 16), Orlando 53 (O'Neal 12). Assists—Chicago 15 (Pippen 7), Orlando 10 (O'Neal, Hardaway 3).
(Chicago leads series 3-0).

## HOCKEY

### NHL PLAYOFFS

**CONFERENCE FINALS**
(BEST-OF-7)
FRIDAY'S RESULT

Pittsburgh 1 1 0—2
Florida 1 1 3—5
First Period: F-Sheppard 7 (Jovanovski, Lowry) 2, P-Smolinski 4 (Roche, Murray). Second Period: P-Nedved 8 (Jagr) 4, F-Dvorak 1 (Niedermayer, Laus). Third Period: F-Barnes 4 (Lowry, Murphy) (pp). 6, F-Barnes 5 (Lowry) 7, F-Straka 1 (Murphy, Dvorak). Shots on goal: P- 13-13-2—28. F- 19-19-23—61. Goalies: P-Barrasso. F-Vanbiesbrouck.
(Florida leads series 2-1).

SATURDAY'S RESULT

Detroit 0 1 1—2
Colorado 1 1 2—4
First Period: C-Deadmarsh 5 (Sakic, Leschyshyn). Second Period: D-Ciccarelli 6 (Fedorov, Yzerman) (pp). 3, C-Sakic 15 (Ricci). Third Period: C-Krupp 2 (Gusarov, Deadmarsh) (pp). 5, D-Brown 2 (Johnson, Fedorov) 6, C- Forsberg 6, (en). Shots on goal: D- 14-6-11—31. C- 7-5-5—17. Goalies: D-Osgood. C-Roy.
(Colorado leads series 3-1).

## SOCCER

**ENGLISH PROMOTION PLAYOFFS**

DIVISION TWO
Bradford 2, Notts County 0
(Bradford promoted to division one).

DIVISION THREE
Plymouth 1, Darlington 0
(Plymouth promoted to division two).

**SPANISH FIRST DIVISION**

Racing de Santander 2, Real Sociedad 3
Atletico de Madrid 2, Albacete 0
Sporting de Gijon 0, Tenerife 2
Sevilla 3, Salamanca 1
Espanyol 0, Compostela 0
Celta 1, Valencia 1
Valladolid 3, Betis 1
Zaragoza 0, Real Madrid 1
Athletic de Bilbao 3, Rayo Vallecano 1

**STANDINGS:** Atletico Madrid 87; Valencia 83; Barcelona 79; Espanyol 74; Tenerife 72; Real Madrid 70; Real Sociedad 63; Real Betis 62; Deportivo Coruna 60; Compostela 59; Celta Vigo 52; Zaragoza 48; Athletic Bilbao 48; Sevilla 48; Oviedo 48; Racing Santander 47; Valladolid 47; Sporting Gijon 46; Rayo Vallecano 44; Albacete 42; Merida 39; Salamanca 33.

**GERMAN CUP FINAL**

Kaiserslautern 1, Karlsruhe 0

**BELGIAN CUP FINAL**

Club Brugge 2, Cercle Brugge 1

**UKRAINIAN CUP FINAL**

Dynamo Kiev 2, Nyva Vinnitsa 0

**COPA LIBERTADORES**

QUARTERFINALS, FIRST LEG
Gremio 0, Corinthians 1
(Gremio advances on 3-1 aggregate)

**KIRIN CUP**

Japan 1, Yugoslavia 0

**CARIBBEAN CUP**

FIRST ROUND
Trinidad and Tobago 1, Jamaica 0

**MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER**

New England 3, Colorado 2
(New England won shootout 1-0).

**STANDINGS:** Eastern Conference—Tampa Bay 18; Columbus 9; New England 8; D.C. 6; NY-NJ 5. Western Conference— Los Angeles 18; Dallas 14; Kansas City 10; Colorado 9; San Jose 9.

**INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLIES**

England 1, Hong Kong Selection XI 0
Russia 5, Qatar 2

## TENNIS

**RAIFFEISEN GRAND PRIX**

IN ST. POELTEN, AUSTRIA
SEMIFINALS
Felix Mantilla, Spain, def. Andrea Gaudenzi, Italy (8), 6-3, 5-7, 6-2; Marcelo Rios, Chile, (2), def. Slava Dosedel, Czech Republic (6), 7-6 (7-4), 6-3.

FINAL
Rios def. Mantilla 6-2, 6-4.

**WORLD DOUBLES CUP**

IN EDINBURGH
SEMIFINALS
Gigi Fernandez, Aspen, Colo., and Natasha Zvereva, Belarus (1) def. Katrina Adams, Missouri City, Texas, and Mariaan de Swardt, South Africa, 6-1, 5-7, 7-6 (11-9); Nicole Arendt, Gainesville, Fla., and Manon Bollegraf, Netherlands (3), def. Meredith McGrath, Midland, Mich., and Larisa Neiland, Latvia (2), 3-6, 6-4, 6-4.

FINAL
Arendt and Bollegraf def. Fernandez and Zvereva 6-3, 2-6, 7-6 (8-6).

**WORLD TEAM CUP**

IN DÜSSELDORF, GERMANY
RED GROUP
Switzerland 2, Spain 1

Singles
Marc Rosset, Switzerland, def. Sergi Bruguera 3-6, 6-4, 6-3; Jakob Hlasek, Switzerland, def. Alberto Costa 1-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Doubles
Francisco Roig and Tomas Carbonell, Spain, def. Hlasek and Lorenzo Manta 3-6, 6-1, 6-4.

Sweden 3, Germany 0

Singles
Thomas Enqvist, Sweden, def. David Prinosil 7-6 (9-7), 6-2; Magnus Larsson, Sweden, def. Carl-Uwe Steeb 6-1, 6-1.

Doubles
Jonas Bjoerkman and Peter Nyborg, Sweden, def. Prinosil and Patrik Kuehnen, Germany, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3.

BLUE GROUP
United States 2, Russia 1

Singles
Yevgeny Kafelnikov, Russia, def. Pete Sampras 6-3, 6-2; Todd Martin, U.S., def. Andrei Chesnokov 5-7, 7-6 (8-6), 6-4.

Doubles
Richey Reneberg and Jonathan Stark, U.S., def. Alexander Volkov and Chesnokov 7-6 (7-5), 6-4.

Czech Republic 1, Netherlands 1

Singles
Petr Korda, Czech Republic, def. Richard Krajicek 6-1, 6-1; Jiri Novak, Czech Republic, vs. Jan Siemerink 3-6, 4-1, cancelled due to rain.

Doubles
Siemerink and Paul Haarhuis, Netherlands, def. Daniel Vacek and Novak 2-6, 7-5, 7-5.

FINALS
Switzerland 2, Czech Republic 1

Singles
Petr Korda, Czech Republic, def. Jakob Hlasek 6-3, 6-4; Marc Rosset, Switzerland, def. Bohdan Ulihrach 7-6 (7-4), 6-2.

Doubles
Hlasek and Rosset def. Korda and Daniel Vacek 6-3, 6-4.

**MADRID OPEN**

FINAL
Jana Novotna (6), Czech Rep., def. Magdalena Maleeva (4), Bulgaria, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

**STRASBOURG OPEN**

SEMIFINALS
Lindsay Davenport (3), U.S., def. Judith Wiesner (7), Austria, 6-2, 6-3; Barbara Paulus (5), Austria, def. Katarina Studenikova, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-3.

FINAL
Davenport def. Paulus 6-3, 7-6 (8-6).

## CYCLING

### TOUR OF ITALY

Leading results Friday in the sixth stage, 179-km (110.9 miles) from Crotone to Catanzaro: 1, Pascal Herve, France, Festina Lotus, four hours, 29 minutes, 45 seconds; 2, Roberto Petito, Italy, Saeco, 4 seconds behind; 3, Francesco Casagrande, Italy, Saeco, 12 seconds; 4, Davide Rebellin, Italy, Team Polti, same time; 5, Leonardo Piepoli, Italy, Ceramiche Refin, s.t.; 6, Eugeny Berzin, Russia, Gewiss Playbus, s.t.; 7, Enrico Zaina, Italy, Carrera, s.t.; 8, Alexandre Gontchenkov, Ukraine, Roslotto ZG, s.t.; 9, Abraham Olano, Spain, mapei GB, s.t.; 10, Giorgio Furlan, Italy, Saeco, s.t.

Leading results Saturday from the seventh stage, a 164-km (101.8 mile) leg from Amantea to Monte Sirino: 1, Davide Rebellin, Italy, Team Polti, 4 hours, 30 minutes, 35 seconds, 22.546 mph; 2, Pavel Tonkov, Russia, Ceramiche Panaria, same time; 3, Stefano Faustini, Italy, AKI Gipiemme, same time; 4, Leonardo Piepoli, Italy, Ceramiche Refin, 4 seconds behind; 5, Piotre Ugrumov, Latvia, Roslotto ZG Mobili, 6 behind; 6, Ivan Gotti, Italy, Gewiss Playbus, 8; 7, Giuseppe Guerini, Italy, Team Polti, 12; 8, Francesco Casagrande, Italy, Saeco, same time; 9, Eugeny Berzin, Russia, Gewiss Playbus, 14; 10, Georg Totschnig, Austria, Team Polti, 17.

Leading finishers Sunday in the eighth stage, 135-km (83.7 miles) from Polla to Naples: 1, Mario Cippollini, Italy, 3 hours, 4 minutes, 34 seconds; 2, Fabrizio Guidi, Italy, same time; 3, Giovanni Lombardi, Italy, s.t.; 4, Silvio Martinello, Italy, s.t.; 5, Djamolidine Abdujaparov, Uzbekistan, s.t.; 6, Adriano Baffi, Italy, s.t.; 7, Marco Serpellini, Italy, s.t.; 8, Mirko Rossato, Italy, s.t.; 9, Martin Van Steen, Netherlands, s.t.; 10, Denis Zanette, Italy, s.t.

**OVERALL STANDINGS:** 1, Davide Rebellin, Italy, 36 hours, 15 minutes, 58 seconds; 2, Pavel Tonkov, Russia, 4 seconds behind; 3, Stefano Faustini, Italy, 8 secs. behind; 4, Leonardo Piepoli, Italy, 16 secs. behind; 5, Piotre Ugrumov, Latvia, 18 secs. behind; 6, Francesco Casagrande, Italy, 20 secs. behind; 7, Ivan Gotti, Italy, same time; 8, Giuseppe Guerini, Italy, 24 secs. behind; 9, Pascal Herve, France, 26 secs. behind; 10, Eugeny Berzin, Russia, s.t.

## CRICKET

**FIRST ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL**

ENGLAND VS. INDIA
FRIDAY, IN LEEDS
Result: Match nullified due to rain.

**SECOND ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL**

ENGLAND VS. INDIA
SATURDAY, IN LEEDS
India innings: 158 (40.2 overs)
England innings: 162-4 (39.3 overs)
Result: England won by 6 wickets. The match was reduced to 42 overs a side after rain delayed the start.

**THIRD ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL**

ENGLAND VS. INDIA
SUNDAY, IN MANCHESTER
India innings: 236-4 (50 overs)
England innings: 2-1.
Result: Rain forced England to end day's play at 2 for one wicket. Match shall finish Monday.

## RUGBY

**SUPER 12 RUGBY UNION**

FINAL
Auckland 45, Natal 21
Scorers: Auckland — Tries: Andrew Blowers (2), Jonah Lomu, Carlos Spencer, Eroni Clarke, Charles Reichelmann. Conversions: Adrian Cashmore (3). Penalties: Cashmore (3). Natal — Tries: Andre Joubert, James Small. Conversion: Henry Honiball. Penalties: Honiball (3).

**CROSS-CODE CHALLENGE**

SECOND MATCH
Bath 44, Wigan 19
Scorers: Bath — Tries: Penalty try (2), Adedayo Adebayo (2), Jon Sleightholme, Mike Catt, Phil de Glanville. Conversions: Callard (3). Penalty: Callard; Wigan — Tries: Craig Murdock (NB correct spelling) (2), Va'aiga Tuigamala. Conversions: Andy Farrell (2).

**EUROPEAN SUPER LEAGUE**

Oldham 27, Workington 29
Warrington 28, London 24

## FOOTBALL

### WORLD LEAGUE STANDINGS

| | W | L | Pct. | PF | PA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| x-Scotland | 5 | 1 | .833 | 126 | 82 |
| Frankfurt | 4 | 2 | .667 | 144 | 128 |
| Amsterdam | 3 | 3 | .500 | 162 | 125 |
| Barcelona | 3 | 4 | .428 | 132 | 163 |
| London | 2 | 4 | .333 | 94 | 125 |
| Rhein | 2 | 5 | .286 | 117 | 142 |

x-clinched World Bowl berth.

SATURDAY'S RESULT
Rhein 16, Barcelona 12

## TRANSITIONS

**BASEBALL**

AMERICAN LEAGUE

**CALIFORNIA**—Optioned RHP Jeff Schmidt to Vancouver, PCL. Bought contract of RHP Todd Frohwirth from Vancouver. Signed LHP Kyle Abbott to minor league contract.

**DETROIT**—Bought contracts of RHP Bob Scanlan and RHP Mike Walker from Toledo, IL. Recalled C Raul Casanova from Toledo. Optioned RHP Jose Lima to Toledo. Designated LHP Scott Aldred and RHP John Farrell for assignment.

**NEW YORK**—Recalled RHP Ramiro Mendoza from Columbus, IL. Optioned C Jorge Posada to Columbus.

**SEATTLE**—Put RHP Chris Bosio on 15-day disabled list.

**TEXAS**—Sent 3B Craig Worthington outright to Oklahoma City, AA. Put RHP Kevin Gross on 15-day disabled list retroactive to May 18. Recalled RHP Rick Helling from Oklahoma City, AA.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

**ATLANTA**—Optioned P Tom Thobe to Richmond, IL. Recalled INF Tony Graffanino from Richmond.

**LOS ANGELES**—Put SS Greg Gagne on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to May 18.

**FOOTBALL**

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

**OAKLAND**—Re-signed TE Andrew Glover.

**JACKSONVILLE**—Signed C Michael Cheever, CB Aaron Beasley, OT Jimmy Herndon, S John Fisher and WR Clarence Jones.

**HOCKEY**

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

**NEW JERSEY**—Signed D Sergei Vyshedkevich to multiyear contract. Re-signed RW Bobby House and RW Krzysztof Oliwa to multiyear contracts.

## THE WEEK AHEAD

### MONDAY, MAY 27

**TENNIS,** Paris — French Open, through June 9.

### TUESDAY, MAY 28

**SOCCER,** Sofia — exhibition, Bulgaria vs. Macedonia.

**RUGBY,** Wanganui, New Zealand — Super-12 Rugby Union, Wanganui vs. Scotland.

### WEDNESDAY, MAY 29

**SOCCER,** Various sites — exhibitions, Italy vs. Belgium; France vs. Finland; Northern Ireland vs. Germany; Netherlands vs. China; Austria vs. Czech Republic; Estonia vs. Turkey; Ireland vs. Portugal; Switzerland vs. Croatia; Russia vs. United Arab Emirates; Colombia vs. Scotland. Hakata, Japan — exhibition, Kirin Cup, Japan vs. Mexico. Santiago, Chile — Copa Libertadores, Semifinals, First Leg: Gremio or Corinthians vs. America; Universidad de Chile vs. River Plate.

**RUGBY,** Various sites — Super-12 Rugby Union, Counties vs. Western Samoa and Wales vs. Western Australia.

### THURSDAY, MAY 30

**GOLF,** Hamburg — Deutsche Bank Open (through June 2); Columbus, Ohio — Memorial Tournament, through June 2.

### FRIDAY, MAY 31

**SOCCER,** Nouakchott, Mauritania — World Cup Qualifying, Africa First Round, First Leg: Mauritania vs. Burkina Faso.

**RUGBY,** Whangarei, New Zealand — Super-12 Rugby Union, Northland vs. Scotland.

### SATURDAY, JUNE 1

**SOCCER,** Zurich — FIFA award of 2002 World Cup. Various sites — World Cup qualifying, Sweden vs. Belarus; Iceland vs. Macedonia; Gambia vs. Liberia; Uganda vs. Angola; Malawi vs. South Africa; Guinea Bissau vs. Guinea; Namibia vs. Mozambique. Various sites — exhibitions, Germany vs. France; Bulgaria vs. Macedonia; Hungary vs. Italy; Romania vs. United Arab Emirates; Switzerland vs. Czech Republic.

**RUGBY,** Various sites — Super-12 Rugby Union, Wales vs. ACT and Taranaki vs. Western Samoa.

**FOOTBALL,** Various sites — WLAF, Amsterdam vs. Scottish Claymores; Frankfurt vs Rhein Fire.

### SUNDAY, JUNE 2

**SOCCER,** Various sites — World Cup qualifying, Ecuador vs. Argentina; Peru vs. Colombia; Venezuela vs. Chile; Uruguay vs. Paraguay; Sudan vs. Zambia; Mauritius vs. Zaire; Rwanda vs. Tunisia; Congo vs. Ivory Coast; Kenya vs. Algeria; Burundi vs. Sierra Leone; Madagascar vs. Zimbabwe; Swaziland vs. Gabon; Togo vs. Senegal; Belize vs. Panama. Sydney — Olympic Playoff, Second Leg: Australia vs. Canada. Various sites — exhibitions, Denmark vs. Ghana; Finland vs. Turkey; Ireland vs. Croatia; Russia vs. Poland. Toronto — exhibition, Canada Cup, Greece vs. Costa Rica.

**AUTO RACING,** Barcelona, Spain — Formula One, Spanish Grand Prix.

**FOOTBALL,** Barcelona — WLAF, Barcelona vs. London.

SPORTS

# Magic Looking For a Miracle

## *Bulls Roar to 3-0 Lead*

By J.A. Adande
*Washington Post Service*

ORLANDO, Florida — They passed out what have become almost mandatory rally towels to the 17,248 fans at Orlando Arena, and the only thing they were good for was drying off from the downpour outside.

The Orlando Magic didn't give its followers much reason to wave them. Instead, the Magic gave a performance that approached playoff-record levels of futility in an 86-67 loss to the Chicago Bulls on Saturday.

The Bulls took a 3-0 lead in the best-of-seven series, and now there are some serious questions looming in Orlando. Can the Magic win a game? Will the Magic have enough healthy bodies to even field a team for Monday's Game 4?

After finally getting a bit of good news on the injury front, the Magic was hit with a double-whammy of bad news: first guard Brian Shaw was unable to play because of muscle spasms in his neck, then guard Nick Anderson sprained his right wrist and had to leave the game. When asked as he hurriedly left the arena whether he would be able to play Monday, he said, "I don't know."

The good news? Forward Jon Koncak, who strained the patella tendon in his left knee while filling in for Horace Grant (twisted elbow, out for the series) in Game 2, reversed dour expectations and started. He gave the Magic one more point and no more rebounds than if he hadn't played.

"When I met the Magic's coach, Brian Hill, before the game at halfcourt to shake hands, I asked him what next can go wrong for his basketball club, and I guess he found out today," said the Bulls' coach, Phil Jackson.

Injuries aside, it was the worst offensive showing in the Magic's brief playoff history. Orlando shot a record-low 33.8 percent and had the fewest field goals (26) and assists (11) in a game. The Magic made 41.7 percent of its free throws (10 for 24). Its 67 points were the second-fewest in NBA playoff history, better only than the 64 Portland scored against Utah in a first-round series this year.

Orlando came within 1½ minutes of setting a playoff record for fewest points in a quarter, and the Magic's 10-point fourth-quarter output was only four better than the record low of six set by Atlanta against Boston in 1986.

Was it bad offense or just good defense?

"A combination of both" Jackson said.

"It was just not making shots," said Orlando's guard, Anfernee Hardaway, who played with bad hamstrings and limped his way to 18 points on eight-for-24 shooting. "The same shots we made all season long we weren't making tonight."

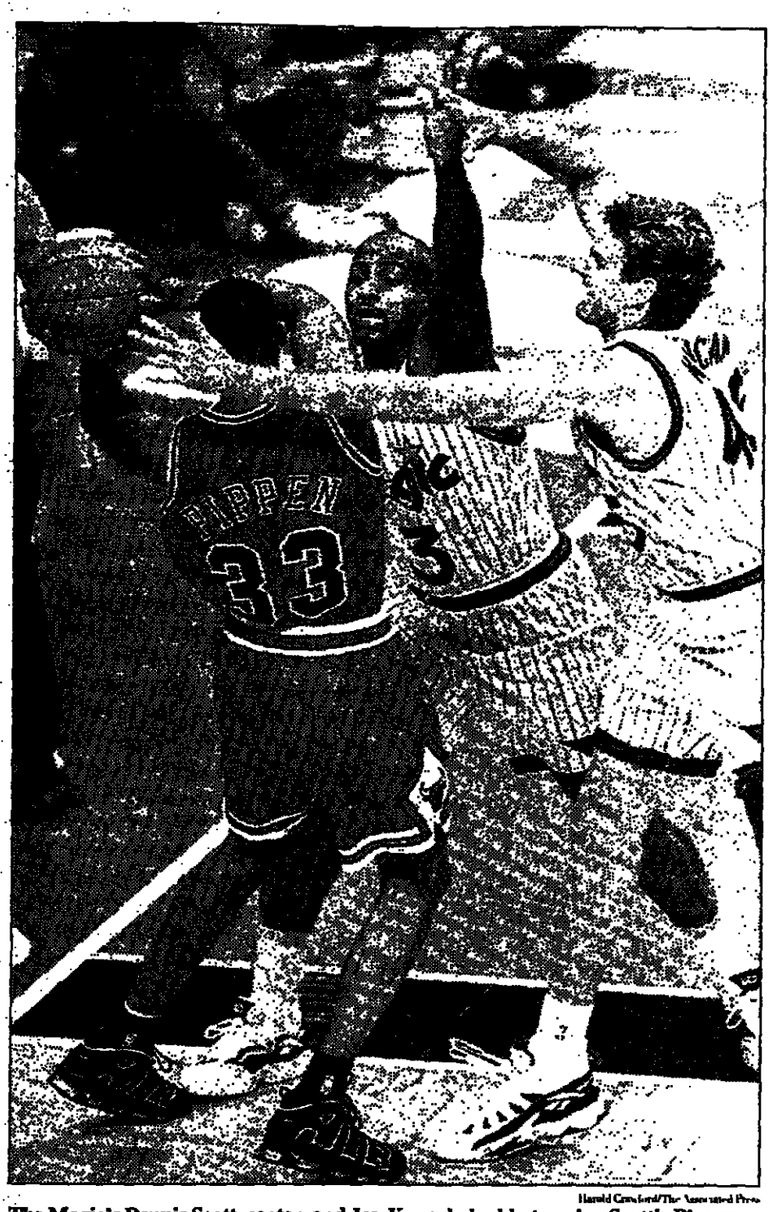
It's not as if the Bulls were on fire. Apart from Scottie Pippen, who broke out of a shooting slump to make 11 of 14 shots and score 27 points, the Bulls had trouble connecting. They shot 43.5 percent from the field and 58.1 percent from the free-throw line. Michael Jordan suffered through a five-for-14 afternoon and had 17 points, his lowest output in the 1996 playoffs. He also slightly sprained his left ankle.

"I'll get it treated and I think it'll be okay by Monday," Jordan said.

The Magic has yet to prove it can succeed in the face of adversity. Now Orlando faces the daunting challenge of trying to become the first team in NBA history to win a seven-game series after losing the first three games. Saturday, after falling behind by 12 in the second quarter, the Magic didn't even look up to the task of coming back in this game.

"In the second quarter, it was obvious," said the Bulls' forward Dennis Rodman, who had nine points and 16 rebounds. "Something went wrong and everybody's turning their heads, flicking their eyes. It wasn't a together unit out there."

The only signs of life from Orlando came in the third quarter when it went on a 9-0 run that was capped by Dennis Scott's only basket of the day, a three-pointer. Orlando scored only two more points until 3:44 remained.



Harold Cunningham/The Associated Press

The Magic's Dennis Scott, center, and Jon Koncak double-teaming Scottie Pippen.

NBA PLAYOFFS

# Dodgers Rally Past Expos

## *Blowers Clubs Three-Run Double in Ninth*

*The Associated Press*

Mike Blowers hit a three-run double in the ninth inning as the Los Angeles Dodgers rallied past the Montreal Expos, 4-3, on Sunday for their ninth victory in 12 games.

Tom Candiotti allowed just two hits in eight innings — Mark Grudzielanek's two-out single in the sixth and Sherman Obando's homer in the seventh — but trailed 1-0 entering the ninth.

Eric Karros hit a leadoff single off Mel Rojas (3-3) and Raul Mondesi was hit by a pitch. Todd Hollandsworth then sacrificed and Delino Deshields was intentionally walked, loading the bases. Blowers followed with a double to the left-field corner. Roger Cedeno added a run-batted-in groundout for a 4-1 lead.

Candiotti, who pitched a four-hitter against Montreal on May 15, struck out five and walked one. Moises Alou hit a two-run single in the ninth off Todd Worrell and Montreal had the tying run at second with one out. But Worrell struck out pinch-hitter David Segui and got F.P. Santangelo to foul out for his 14th save in 16 chances.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

**Mets 1, Padres 0** Bobby Jones scattered five hits in eight innings to win his fifth straight decision and Bernard Gilkey homered as the New York Mets beat San Diego to stop the Padres' four-game winning streak.

Jones (5-1) struck out four, walked one and allowed only one runner to reach third. John Franco finished for his ninth save in 12 chances, helping the Mets win for just the fifth time in 14 games.

Gilkey hit his 11th homer with two outs in the first off Sean Bergman. Gilkey has nine RBIs in his last six games. Bergman gave up six hits in seven innings, walked four and struck out two.

**Twins 9, Blue Jays 3** Pinch hitter Ron Coomer's two-run home run ignited Minnesota's six-run ninth inning as the Twins defeated the Toronto Blue Jays.

With the score tied 3-3, Roberto Kelly walked to open the ninth off Brian Bohanon (0-1) and Coomer followed with his fourth home run of the season. One out later, Chuck Knoblauch doubled and scored on Paul Molitor's two-out double.

Marty Cordova walked and Greg Myers followed with his fourth hit of the game, a run-scoring single, to make it 7-3. Dave Hollins and Roberto Kelly capped the outburst with RBI singles.

**White Sox 12, Brewers 1** Frank Thomas, Harold Baines and Robin Ventura hit consecutive homers and Chad Kreuter hit Chicago's fourth homer during a seven-run eighth inning, leading Kevin Tapani and the White Sox to their eighth straight victory.

The White Sox set a club record and became the 16th team in AL history to hit four home runs in one inning. The league mark of five is held by the 1966 Minnesota Twins.

Tapani scattered seven hits in his first complete game since July 28, 1995. The right-hander struck out seven and walked two.

Leading 5-1 in the eighth, Darren Lewis' one-out RBI single was followed by Thomas' 15th homer, a two-run shot. Baines followed with his 11th homer, and Ventura completed the trifecta with his ninth homer.

*In games played Saturday:*

**Indians 7, Tigers 6** Pinch-hitter Omar Vizquel doubled in two runs in a three-run seventh inning as the Cleveland Indians rallied to beat Detroit and send the Tigers to their 10th consecutive loss and 30th in 34 games.

**Athletics 6, Orioles 3** Pedro Munoz gave Oakland a 5-2 lead in the sixth with a 463-foot (140-meter) , three-run homer, and Mark McGwire and Mike Bordick also homered.

**Twins 6, Blue Jays 4** Scott Stahoviak doubled in the go-ahead run in the 10th inning as Minnesota sent Toronto to its eighth loss in 11 games.

**White Sox 9, Brewers 7** Baines drove in four runs and teamed with Ventura to hit consecutive homers as Chicago took a 9-2 lead and hung on to win its seventh straight.

**Rangers 2, Royals 1** Rick Helling, called up from the minors to replace the injured Kevin Gross, pitched three-hit ball for eight innings as Texas stopped Kansas City's five-game winning streak.

**Yankees 5, Mariners 4** In Seattle, Ramiro Mendoza won his major league debut and reliever John Wetteland struck out Ken Griffey with a runner on second base for the final out.

**Red Sox 10, Angels 3** Jose Canseco homered for the ninth time in 13 games, a three-run shot that was his 12th home round of the season, for a 7-1 lead in the seventh inning. Mo Vaughn hit a two-run homer, his 18th.

**Padres 7, Mets 2** Andy Ashby hit a two-run double and scattered nine hits in 5⅔ innings, leading San Diego over the New York Mets.

**Dodgers 5, Expos 3** In Montreal, Ramon Martinez won his ninth straight decision and Mike Piazza went three-for-three with a two-run homer. Billy Ashley hit a bases-loaded triple as the Dodgers won for the eighth time in 11 games.

**Cardinals 5, Marlins 0** In Miami, Andy Benes pitched a five-hitter to snap his seven-game losing streak as St. Louis won its fifth in a row. Benes (2-7) struck out seven.

**Astros 5, Cubs 2** Doug Drabek ended his three-year drought against the Chicago Cubs and Jeff Bagwell hit his 16th homer, leading Houston to victory.

**Rockies 7, Reds 5** In Denver, John Vander Wal drove in the go-ahead run with a sacrifice fly in the seventh inning.

**Pirates 6, Braves 2** In Pittsburgh, Denny Neagle struck out 10 in seven innings as Pittsburgh snapped a five-game losing streak.

**Giants 3, Phillies 2** Mark Gardner won his fourth consecutive start and Kirt Manwaring doubled off Mike Williams (0-4) to break a 2-2 tie in the sixth.

# Avalanche Moves Closer to Cup Finals

*The Associated Press*

DENVER — Patrick Roy rebounded from his worst game of the playoffs and Uwe Krupp scored a power-play goal early in the third period as Colorado beat Detroit, 4-2, on Saturday night to move within one victory of the Stanley Cup finals.

Roy, who had an off-night in Detroit's 6-4 victory in Game 3, made 29 saves as the Avalanche took a 3-1 lead in the best-of-seven Western Conference final series, with Game 5 set for Detroit on Monday night. "My focus was a lot easier tonight," Roy said. "There was more pressure, I was more nervous, it was easier to get into the game."

NHL PLAYOFFS

A critical four-minute penalty on Detroit's Dino Ciccarelli helped Colorado get its third goal. Ciccarelli was assessed a double-minor penalty for high-sticking and unsportsmanlike conduct at 19:31, and the Red Wings nearly killed it off.

But with six seconds left in the penalty, Krupp put a soft wrist shot from the right circle through four players and past a screened Chris Osgood at 3:25 of the third period.

Krupp said softer shots made more sense in the playoffs "because there's so much pressure on the shooter and you have only so much time. A lot of times with a big windup, you get a shot blocked."

Krupp, who suffered a torn anterior cruciate ligament in his left knee in the regular-season opener and had expected to miss the entire regular season, returned for its final six games.

"A couple of months ago I didn't think I would be playing this year at all," he said. "All that rehab work paid off in the end."

Doug Brown cut the deficit to 3-2, scoring from the slot at 14:02. But Roy made several critical saves down the stretch, including a stop on a close-range shot by Tim Taylor with three minutes to go. The Red Wings pulled Osgood with a minute left, and Peter Forsberg hit an empty net.

Colorado managed only 17 shots, but made them count.

Both teams were missing key players: Detroit's Paul Coffey sat out his second straight game because of back spasms, and Colorado's Claude Lemieux was suspended for the game for throwing a sucker-punch after the whistle in Game 3.

Colorado started slowly and didn't get a shot until Joe Sakic's effort during a power-play was stopped by Osgood seven minutes into the game. Detroit already had five shots by then.

Roy made a nice stop on a deflection by Vyacheslav Kozlov after having been nearly caught out of position chasing the puck. Colorado's Adam Deadmarsh had the only score of the first period. Sakic came storming in from the left side and passed to Deadmarsh at the edge of the right circle, and his shot beat a diving Osgood at 16:23.

Detroit drew even at 4:17 of the second period. The Wings had a four-on-three advantage when Ciccarelli deflected Sergei Fedorov's shot past Roy.

The Red Wings intensified their pressure on Roy, and Greg Johnson barely missed on a breakaway after Roy had come far out of the net to cut off the angle. But Detroit backed off after a goal by Sakic moments later.

Sakic, the leading scorer in the playoffs, scored his 15th goal to make it 2-1 at 7:20. Mike Ricci came down the left side and fed Sakic with a perfect pass just outside the right crease.

Detroit coach Scotty Bowman was booed every time he was shown on the scoreboard screen and received noisy sendoffs as he walked across the ice at the end of the first two periods.

Bowman had launched a profanity-laden verbal assault on Lemieux from the door of the Detroit team bus after Game 3 Thursday night. As Lemieux was leaving the arena with his wife and 2-year-old child, Bowman accused him of dirty play because of a blindside punch delivered to Kozlov. Bowman urged the league to suspend Lemieux, which it did for Saturday night's game.

# *Daly Is Turning a Big Zero Into a Big Hit*

*Vantage Point*/THOMAS BOSWELL

*Washington Post Service*

Every golfer knows that, in a lightning storm, you hold a 1-iron over your head. Why? Because not even God can hit a 1-iron.

That's an old joke, but it's got a new twist. John Daly has invented the zero-iron. It's not only got less loft than a 1-iron, it's got less loft than a putter. You might as well try to get a golf ball airborne with a sledgehammer. And if God can't hit a 1-iron, he's got no chance to hit a zero.

However, John Daly sure can — 275 yards (250 meters) right down the middle of the fairway. Big John unveiled his monster for the first time this week at the Kemper Open.

As a Daly zero-iron tee shot traced its way out of sight, one fan screamed, "Oooooouuuccch." No, you wouldn't want to be a golf ball near a zero-iron.

"It's only got 2 degrees of loft," said Daly after moving into a tie for fifth place Saturday, three shots out of the lead after a third round of 68. "Most of the pros, who've seen it don't even want to touch it. They say they'd rather try to hit their putter off the tee."

When Gene Sarazen invented the sand wedge, he wore a long coat to hide the device so other pros wouldn't discover, then copy, his invention. Daly's glad to show his zero-iron to anybody. Why not? Decent players can't control 3-iron shots. Good players hate their 2-irons. Jack Nicklaus is considered the best of all 1-iron players because nobody can name anybody else who hits it.

In Daly's case, the zero-iron may prove to be far more than a gimmick. Though Daly is, by far, the longest driver in the world, the biggest irritation in his game has always been his tee shot. Last season Daly led the PGA Tour in driving distance with an average of 289 yards, the longest since the stat has been kept. However, lots of holes get narrower as you get farther from the tee. What you want is a club that goes 275 yards with some accuracy, not a 300-plus yard blast that will end up in the weeds.

Daly has never had that club, and that drives him nuts. He's always hated a 3-wood and won't even carry one. As for the 1-iron, Daly loved it, but hit it "only" about 255 yards. If he didn't want to gamble for maximum length, he had to go all the way down to a club that completely negated his advantage in length. Every pop-gun driver on the PGA Tour can hit it 255 yards down the slot. Daly could be long and wild. Or he could be straight and average. Lousy choice. What about long and straight? That shot wasn't in his bag.

Now it is. The zero-iron is Daly's answer. It may change his career. In the Kemper, he's hit it on five to seven holes each day. And he scorches it. Of course, when he wants to be truly titanic, he can still snap his fingers and ask for that Big Dog. At the 16th hole yesterday, his drive went 317 yards. "It's unbelievable to watch him — I don't think I could even hit it," said Daly's playing partner David Toms, who was tied with Steve Stricker in second place, one shot behind Jay Williamson. "He hits his zero-iron 10 yards past my drive."

The zero-iron has come just in time to give Daly the lift he's needed. Last season he won the British Open. So, many fans think his return from alcoholism, temper tantrums and a very rusty golf game must be complete.

That's far from the truth. That week at St. Andrews restored Daly's confidence and persuaded him to take the game more seriously than he had previously. But that performance was also an aberration.

DALY DIDN'T finish in the top 10 in any of the 22 PGA Tour events he entered in 1995 and, so far this season, he hasn't cracked the top 16 in 10 tries. He's been consistently decent — shooting tons of 70s, 71s and 72s. On the tour, that gets you a lot of ties for 57th place. In his 10 previous tournaments this year, Daly had only three rounds in the sixties. Now, in three days at Avenel, he's shot 69-67-68. The zero-iron has been the catalyst. But Daly's whole game may finally be jelling.

"This feels great, it's been awhile," said Daly, meaning he'd only been in such prime contention to win a tournament once in the past two seasons. "My scores this year haven't been that bad. But there's always been one or two shots that kept me from a really good score."

THIS WEEK ON EUROSPORT



The French Open is Tennis's second Grand Slam tournament of the year; can Steffi Graf win her fifth title at Roland Garros? Barcelona hosts the 7th round of the F1 World Championship; can McLaren or Ferrari get back to winning ways?

Tennis : 27 May, LIVE, The French Open, Roland Garros.
Reigning Champions Steffi Graf and Thomas Muster will face stiff competition as they try for back to back wins in Paris.

Formula One : 31 May - 2 June, The spanish Grand Prix, Barcelona.
As the field catches up on the Williams early season advantage Schumacher, Hakkinen and Coulthard will all be looking for any slip up from Hill or Villeneuve.

Football : 27 May - 3 June, LIVE, The Umbro Under 21 Cup of Toulon.
The final week of the tournament pits England against Brazil and Portugal in the battle to reach the final.

IndyCar : 2 June, LIVE, The Miller 200, Milwaukee.
After 200 miles, Paul Tracy came home ahead of Al Unser Jr by just 0.846 of a second in the tightest race of the season last year.

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Herald International Tribune
# SPORTS

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WORLD ROUNDUP



AFP

Mario Cipollini celebrating a cycling victory on Sunday.

## Cipollini Sprints In

**CYCLING** Mario Cipollini, a sprint specialist, nearly paid the price for overconfidence Sunday at the end of the 135 kilometer (84-mile) eighth stage of the Giro d'Italia from Polla to Naples. A yard from the finish, the Italian, who rides for the Saeco team, flung up his arms in triumph and was nearly caught by compatriots Fabrizio Guidi and Giovanni Lombardi.

"It is the custom to raise your arms — I always do it but I was not so sure that I had won," Cipollini said.

Another Italian, Davide Rebellin of the Polti team, remained the overall leader, four seconds ahead of the Russian Pavel Tonkov of the Panaria team. *(Reuters)*

## India Hit By Rain

**CRICKET** Mohammad Azharuddin, the Indian captain, scored 73 as India made 237 runs in 50 overs in the final one-day international at Old Trafford on Sunday. Like the previous two games, this one was affected by rain, and play ended with England on two runs for the loss of one wicket. The game is scheduled to resume Monday.

England leads the series 1-0, having won the second game at Leeds on Saturday. Graham Thorpe hit 79 as England, chasing India's 158, made 162 for four with 15 balls to spare. *(Reuters)*

## Zelezny Stretches Record

**ATHLETICS** Olympic champion Jan Zelezny broke his own javelin world record with a throw of 98.48 meters (323 feet, one inch) Saturday in Jena, Germany. The distance bettered the mark of 95.66 meters he set in 1993. *(Reuters)*

## U.S Beats Scotland

**SOCCER** Cobi Jones scored in the 72d minute to give the United States a 2-1 victory over Scotland Sunday in New Britain, Connecticut. It was the first time that the United States had beaten Scotland. *(Reuters)*

## Sharperson Killed

**BASEBALL** The San Diego Padres' minor leaguer Mike Sharperson, 34, on his way to join the big-league club for a possible promotion, died Sunday after a one-car crash in Las Vegas. *(AP)*

## Leaders Deadlocked

**GOLF** Costantino Rocca of Italy and Mark McNulty of Zimbabwe remained tied for the lead after the third round of the British PGA championship Sunday. Both birdied the 17th and 18th holes for three-under-par rounds of 69 and 11-under totals of 205. *(Reuters)*

# *Former Glories Drive Open Favorites*

By Christopher Clarey
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Monica Seles has long had the aura of a champion, and on the eve of the French Open, Thomas Muster appears to have acquired it, too.

Anyone who watched him practice on Saturday on what was supposed to have been a sprained right ankle could sense it. The doctors had recommended a light workout: a chance for Muster to test the injury and stretch his legs before starting the defense of his title on Tuesday.

But Muster is not much for light workouts. And this one quickly became a full-blown, sweat-dripping affair, as he ran down bolts fired by his Italian

THE FRENCH OPEN

stablemate Andrea Gaudenzi, grunted as he swatted at the ball and groaned as he waited for Gaudenzi's next shot.

Pretenders to the throne be warned. "When I stepped onto the court, I had very good memories," Muster said.

Seles has fine memories of her own in this stadium. She has felt at ease here since she first played in the main draw in 1989, passing out flowers to the crowd before her third-round victory over Zina Garrison, who was a far bigger name.

It was a gesture Garrison and some of Seles's other elders did not appreciate, but it was the gesture of an ebullient 15-year-old, sure of her place in the world and intent on making a good impression. She would do just that in the years to follow, winning the French Open three straight times and beating Steffi Graf in the 1992 final in one of the best women's matches of this or any other decade.

There would be no rematch on the crushed red brick that passes for clay in Paris. Less than a month before the 1993 Open began, one Gunther Parche stabbed Seles and women's tennis in the back in Hamburg. Graf won the French, and Seles has not played in Paris since.

"I really love each Grand Slam, but missing the French was extra hard because I had won three times in a row and I wanted at least to try to make the fourth or just be there," she said last week.

"I remember right after it happened. I was in the hospital thinking that I am not going to be able to do that. I remember that I said to myself, 'Just think of that, and you will have another chance.' And that chance is here now, hopefully."

Seles is not in top shape and has a tear in the lining of her left shoulder socket, which happens to be the shoulder socket of her serving arm.



Jacques Brinon/The Associated Press

Thomas Muster walking behind a statue of former champion Henri Cochet, one of the four French *mousquetaires*.

The injury, which may eventually require surgery, occurred on her way to an emotional victory at the Australian Open. It kept her out of action from early February until last week's tournament in Madrid, and it forced her to withdraw there after a very narrow and very atypical victory over Barbara Schett.

Since losing in the U.S. Open final in September, Seles has played only 14 matches on the tour (her only loss came to Iva Majoli). But it appears she will play a 15th on the red clay that she l associates with what happened in Hamburg.

She practiced in Paris on Saturday and Sunday, and though she did not serve at full speed, tournament director Patrice Clerc confirmed that Seles would play Monday against Caroline Dhenin, a little-known 21-year-old from France. They will play on a court that did not exist when Seles came here last: a stadium court built in 1994 and rather unpoetically baptized "Court A." On Monday, it will be renamed "Court Suzanne-Lenglen" after the French women's champion of the 1920s, a troubled and spectacular player that Seles has long admired on video and whom she recently referred to as the Michael Jordan of tennis.

Muster has faced another sort of pressure in recent months, that of defending the mammoth clay edifice he constructed so painstakingly in 1995. He won 11 titles on the surface last year. Most remarkably, he did it at age 27, six years after a drunk driver nearly ended his career by severing ligaments in his knee.

Muster remained surprisingly composed, almost willfully so, after winning his first Grand Slam title in Paris, but he later confirmed the obvious: winning at Roland Garros was "the finest day" of his life. What he didn't do was follow the path Andres Gomez, another older clay-courter who won the French in 1990 and then dropped from view. Muster wanted more. He won his first indoor title in Essen in the fall and the men's No. 1 ranking last February.

"Clay-court specialist." "One trick pony." Muster, it seemed, did not match the No. 1 profile that some tennis stars and journalists (largely North American) required. But he has snarled off the criticism, dropped to number two and kept right on grinding out the victories. He has won five more tournaments on clay this year, losing only to 19-year old Carlos Moya of Spain.

Like Seles at her best, Muster is still wearing a lean and hungry look.

## Swiss Beat Czechs for World Team Cup Title

*Reuters*

DÜSSELDORF — Marc Rosset warmed up for the French Open by steering Switzerland to its first World Team Cup title with a 2-1 victory over the Czech Republic on Sunday.

After Petr Korda, a former French Open finalist, had given the Czechs a 1-0 lead with a 6-3, 6-4 victory over Jakob Hlasek in the opening singles, Rosset defeated Bohdan Ulihrach, 7-6, 6-2, to level the match.

Rosset then teamed up with Hlasek to defeat Korda and Daniel Vacek, 6-3, 6-4 in the decisive doubles and pick up the $500,000 prize.

Rosset and Hlasek took an early initiative in the doubles with a service break to lead 4-2. Although the Czech pair broke service themselves in the next game, the Swiss kept their nerve and broke again to lead 5-3 before serving out for the set.

The second set was tight until the ninth game, when the Swiss broke service again to lead 5-4 before serving out for the match after 72 minutes.

Many of the top players had been using this tournament to tune their game on clay before the beginning on Monday of the French open.

Rosset, who had a terrible record at Düsseldorf, was reluctant to take part. The Swiss player, ranked 15th in the world, failed to win any of his nine round-robin group matches at the tournaments that took place in 1991, 1992 and 1993.

Hlasek said he had to persuade Rosset to compete this year.

"Marc was not sure about it because he had not played well here before," he said. "Every time he played badly here, he went on to play badly in Paris. He was very skeptical.

"But I managed to persuade him. The jinx has gone now."



John Sommers II/Reuters

A pit crew working on Eliseo Salazar's car after he hit Arie Luyendyk.

# Lazier Wins Indianapolis 500

*The Associated Press*

INDIANAPOLIS — Buddy Lazier took the lead with seven laps to go and won the Indianapolis 500 by less than one second on Sunday.

As Lazier and runner-up Davy Jones crossed the finish line, the race ended with a big crash involving Roberto Guerrero, Eliseo Salazar and Alessandro Zampedri. Both Guerrero and Zampedri had led earlier. Lazier's pass of Jones was the fourth lead change in the closing laps.

Jones had taken the lead while Lazier was making a pit stop, but had been overtaken by Zampedri, who kept the lead for 20 laps before Jones passed him with 10 to go. On the 193d lap, Lazier passed Jones, who barely failed to retake the lead at the checkered flag. Lazier's best finish in his three previous Indy races was 14th. A rookie, Richie Hearn, finished third, and Zampedri was fourth.

### ■ Slow Start for Rival 500

The start of the first U.S. 500, a rival race to the Indianapolis 500, was delayed Sunday by a crash on the final pace lap which took out a dozen cars, including the entire front row.

# *Death at Wembley Is a Grim Warning*

By Rob Hughes
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — Saturday, exactly two weeks before the scheduled kickoff of Euro '96 at London's Wembley Stadium, a soccer fan was killed in front of the stadium. Police withheld the name of the 25-year-old man who died from head injuries during fighting between fans of the *same* team, Plymouth Argyle. A suspect was arrested.

Death could not strike closer to the doors of this great game than in full view of the twin towers, the romantic symbol of the soccer in the country that is its birthplace. From June 8 to June 30, England will be the focus in 194 countries that will be watching the 16-nation, 31-match tournament.

As a journalist sadly accustomed to violence attached to sports, I am numbed. I have walked that concourse hundreds of times, and expect to walk it again during an event billed as the homecoming of the game.

Three weeks ago, I stood on the balcony overlooking the concourse with Lennart Johansson, the Swedish president of UEFA. He placed a paternal hand on the shoulder of a 12-year-old and spoke of his pleasure in helping to grant Europe's championship to "the Motherland" of soccer.

Johansson will be devastated. He knew that a $37.5 million operation against hooliganism was underway. Indeed, police last week made dawn raids on houses in Newcastle, in northeastern England, arrested 19 men and recovered a sinister arsenal of weaponry intended, they allege, for organized violence between English and German or Dutch neo- fascists coming for Euro '96.

This was pre-emptive policing, a show of force against the villains. Saturday's murder was something different, an apparently impromptu outbreak of the insane will to pick a fight.

The "English Disease" has receded since 1985, when 39 fans of Juventus were crushed to death in Brussels' decaying Heysel Stadium during rioting by Liverpool supporters. Subsequently, 94 Liverpool lives were lost in panic at Hillsborough stadium in Sheffield.

England has spent half a billion dollars on its stadiums, and the eight Euro '96 grounds would be showpiece arenas in any country. They are heavily policed, and closed-circuit cameras will try to ensure that no act of aggression can go undetected.

Outside, in shopping precincts and high streets, some innocent old lady or child can still be caught in war games between soccer fanatics. The sport insists this is society's crime inflicted on its game.

Saturday makes that a feeble argument. The fan who died, and the fan arrested, came with a provincial club from England's remotest south west corner. Plymouth's "Pilgrim" followers had never before in the club's 110-year history been to Wembley.

For most among the crowd of 43,431, it was bliss: Plymouth beat Darlington and was promoted from third-division soccer.

The fight, and the deadly consequence, came before kick off. It shatters the illusion that measures designed to stop rival fans from mingling — one of the original purposes of spectator sport — stop aggression.

In Rome last week, fans of Ajax Amsterdam fought among themselves before the European Champions' Cup final. Alcohol, banned that day in Rome's restaurants, was all inside the idiots.

The previous week in Turkey, a 16-year-old was shot and then run over by a car. Another fan was knifed. In Portugal, a spectator was killed by a firework.

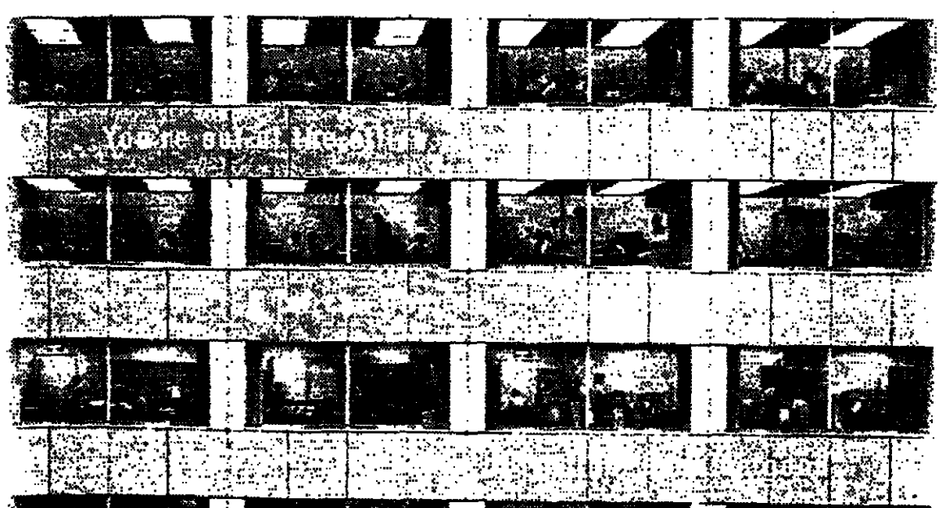
This is a terrible waste of life, revisiting a "game" that is played for huge profit. Those who love sport as a bond between nationalities are scared, very scared, about an event that is expected to attract 1.5 million spectators, 250,000 from overseas. The euphoria that was building up has been reduced to a prayer.

*● Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times of London.*

### IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet

*The International Herald Tribune now offers readers a full baseball stats package on the Internet. The Baseball page on the IHT's Web site is updated at 0900 GMT every day except Saturday. Every box score is included, as well as line scores, individual statistical leaders, pitching matchups and the complete 1996 schedule.*

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